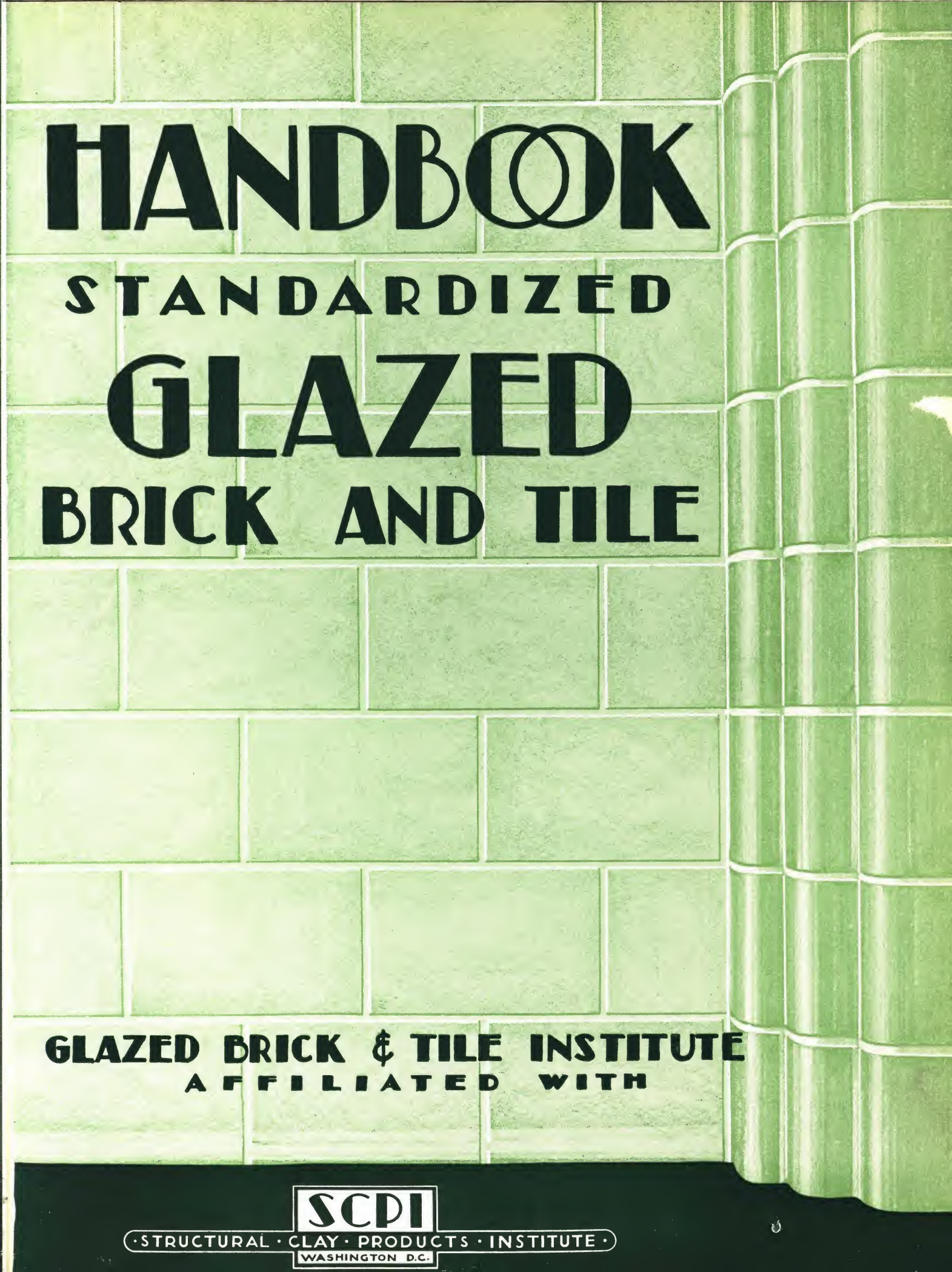


The background of the cover is a close-up photograph of green glazed bricks and tiles. The bricks are arranged in a standard running bond pattern, while the tiles on the right side are laid in a vertical pattern. The glaze has a glossy finish, reflecting light and creating highlights and shadows that emphasize the three-dimensional texture of the masonry.

HANDBOOK

STANDARDIZED

GLAZED

BRICK AND TILE

GLAZED BRICK & TILE INSTITUTE
A F F I L I A T E D W I T H

SCPI

• STRUCTURAL • CLAY • PRODUCTS • INSTITUTE •
WASHINGTON D.C.

FOR WALLS OF BEAUTY, PERMANENCE AND SANITATION

Use Products of Members of

THE GLAZED BRICK AND TILE INSTITUTE

1427 Eye Street, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRODUCTS OF MEMBERS

The products of the members of the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute comprise all of the varied shapes and sizes, including necessary supplementary and special shapes, in a variety of colors and finishes in the different glazes.

Specifically these are:

Ceramic Glazes	—Matt, Satin and High Gloss Finishes
Colors	—Solid, Stippled, Mottled and Speckled Effects
Salt Glazes	—Glossy Finish in Gray, Cream or Buff Blends
Clay Coated	—Variety of Colors

Years of experience have proved that fire clay is the best body for glazing. Accordingly the rigid specifications of the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute are based on the superior quality obtained only with a fire clay body, and in order to obtain the grade of ware meeting the Institute's specifications, the architect should always include the phrase "glazed on a fire clay body."

RESPONSIBILITY OF MEMBERS

Projects involving glazed ware installations require experienced service—and hence the architect should specify the product of an Institute member to be assured of the proper service on the job.

All Institute members must be fully capable of serving jobs of any size with the required quality in accordance with the Institute's specifications—the capacity to properly serve the industry is a primary requisite for Institute membership. Each member manufacturer is an established producer, with years of experience in every type of job involving glazed ware.

SIZES AND QUALITY STANDARDIZED

The shapes of the glazed ware industry have been standardized and coordinated, greatly reducing the number without restricting design, through the Institute's organized standardization effort. This simplification, as shown in the later pages of this catalog, is of invaluable aid to the architect in design, and is of equal importance to the contractor.

PERMANENT COLORS IN WIDE RANGE

Ceramic glazes are obtainable in solid colors covering the full range from white to jet black, and also in mottled, stippled and speckled effects. Salt glazes are obtainable in cream buff or gray blends. The colors of either glaze will not fade nor deteriorate, and can easily be cleansed by washing with soap and water.

GUARANTEE OF THE GLAZED BRICK AND TILE INSTITUTE MEMBERS

Each member of the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute guarantees that any ware manufactured by him will conform to the quality standards, tolerances and grading rules as published herein. If it can be established within reasonable time, but in no event longer than one year, that any material does not conform to these standards, the manufacturer will replace defective units. The measure of damage after ware has been installed will be the replacement of defective units without charge at the factory, and no charge for labor or other expenses required to repair defective ware or damage occasioned by it will be allowed.

In no event will replacement of B or C Grades be made after installation. No replacement will be made of ware chipped on job or after installation, nor when used in service for which not recommended.

PROTECTION DURING SHIPMENT

All A-Grade Ceramic Glazed, Salt Glazed and Clay Coated units are shipped in cartons or trays. The architect should insist on this protection.



CERAMIC GLAZED BRICK

For Exterior Use

Ceramic glazed brick offers the ultimate in variety, charm and permanence for exterior use. Its superior beauty makes it particularly adaptable to the modern trend in architectural design, and its great variety of finishes and colors offers unlimited flexibility in design, either alone or in combinations with other materials.

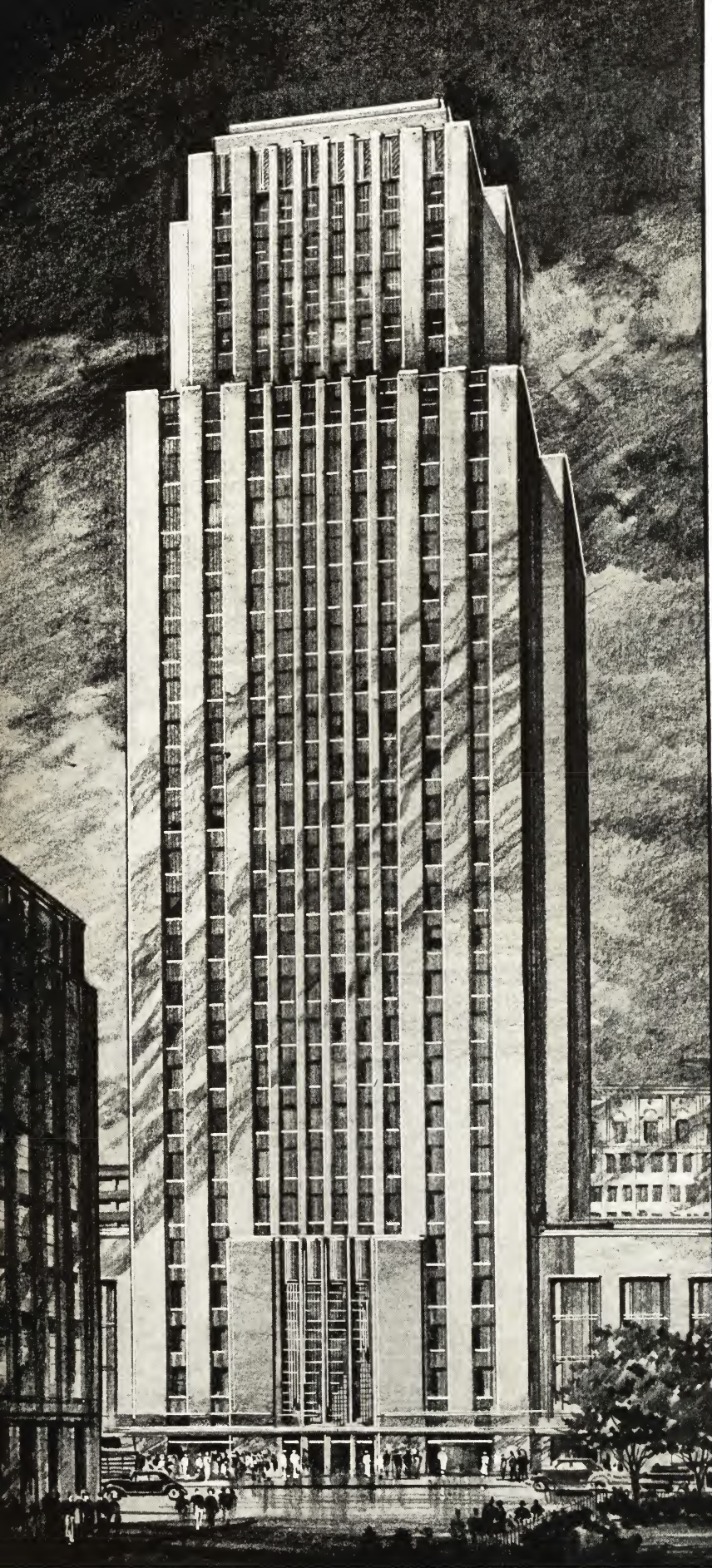
Exterior finishes are available in Matt (a non-reflecting surface); Satin, having a sheen-like finish but not shiny even in large masses; and Glossy or Lustrous finish, which is bright, shiny and reflects images.

The Matt finish is generally used in conjunction with stone

or other non-reflecting materials in order to preserve an even tone in appearance during years of weathering. This finish is vitreous and is satisfactorily and easily cleaned with soap and water.

Satin finish is used where a surface shinier than the Matt finish, but not definitely image reflecting is desired. It also can easily be washed with soap and water.

Glossy or Lustrous finish is generally preferred for buildings located near dirty industrial centers, due particularly to its non-adherence qualities.



MODERN SKYSCRAPERS Enhanced in Beauty by Ceramic Glazed Units

The pretentious ultimate of architectural design offered in the modern metropolitan skyscraper has been greatly augmented through the use of structural glazed products. It is structures such as these that offer the wide and unrestricted use of glazed units and permit the architect complete application of his artistry and love of beauty with no restrictions imposed because of the non-availability of shapes, colors or finishes in the glazed units he desires to utilize. Glazed brick and tile are available in a great variety of sizes, finishes and colors for use in every conceivable unit that makes up the modern building of today, be it a small "taxpayer" or a large monumental building.

Structural glazed units, either loadbearing or for partitions or veneering, offer unlimited adaptability for interior walls, partitions, wainscoting, or for exterior facing where a permanent, sanitary and decorative wall surface is desired at a minimum cost.

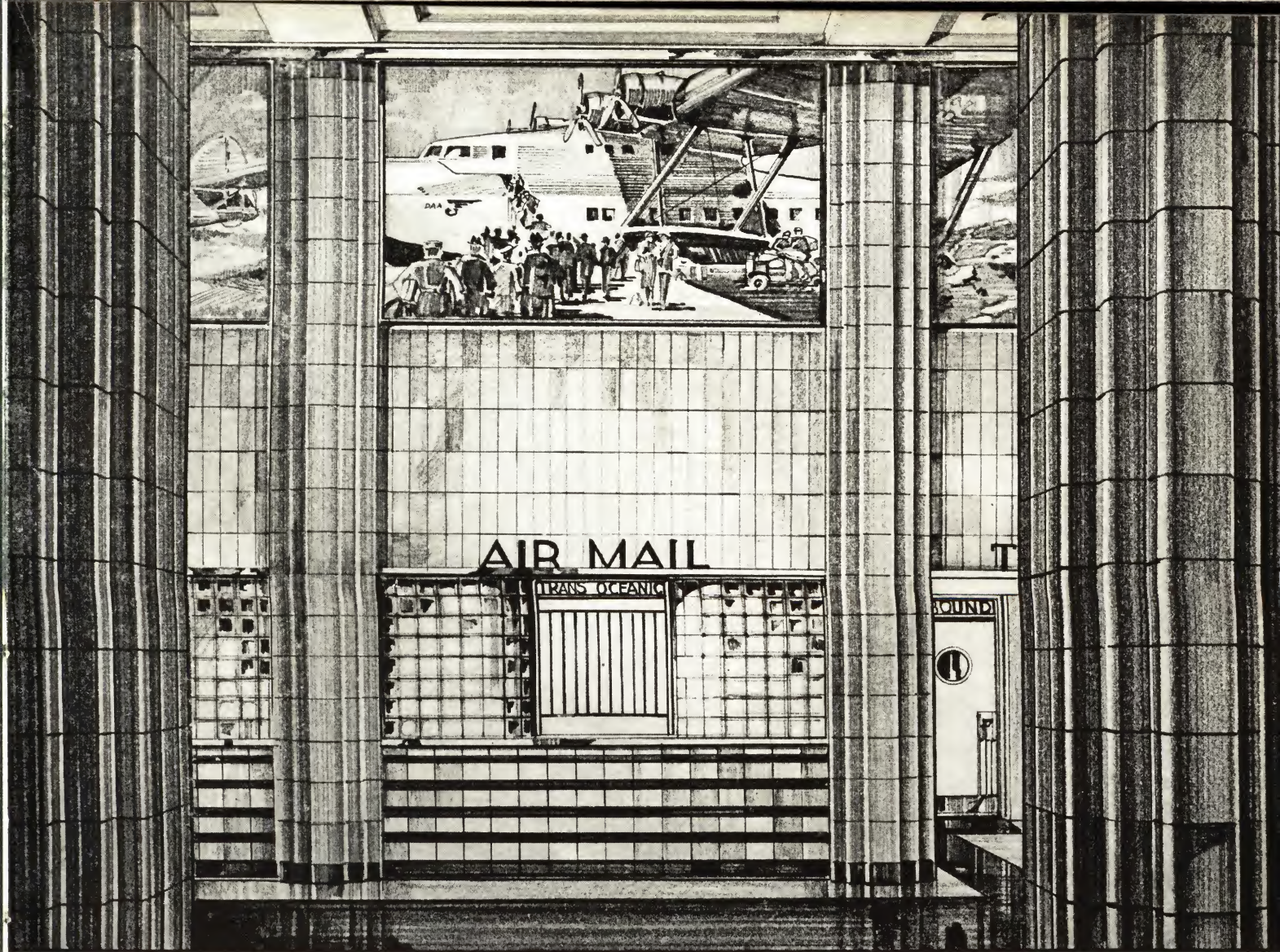
The variety of sizes, ranging from the one brick size ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 8$) to the 8×16 face size, offers unlimited mosaic possibilities. Glazed units are especially adapted to the modern trend of smooth, unbroken surfaces, and are available in colors that harmoniously blend with limestone, granite, or marble for exterior structures of classical design or with any type of interior trim.

Structural glazed units are designed to interchange or bond with brick sizes. An exterior wall is commonly specified as 4" of brick exterior backed up with 8" of brick or structural clay tile. As the wall is constructed, the structural glazed units are bonded into the back-up material, resulting in a wall completely built of integral units with an exterior facing of brick and a glazed interior finish. Thus the extra cost and loss of space evolving from the application of a glazed surface veneer on the inside is eliminated. This is an economy feature of glazed brick and tile, and when it is further considered that the first cost of glazed brick and tile is the last, since it requires no maintenance cost during the life of the building, its true economy as a building and decorative material becomes evident.

There is no permanent equal to light colored glazed brick and tile in places where light reflection is desirable or necessary, such as light courts, basements, laboratories, etc. On dark rainy days, white glazed brick or tile reflect 80 per cent light as compared with 35 per cent for wet sand lime brick and 40 per cent for white painted or plastered wall (after two years).

The art of glazing has reached its present refinements through evolutionary developments from crude beginnings dating back to the days of ancient Assyria. Years of experience are necessary to produce a fine glazed product, and rigid as they are, the Institute specifications are meant to define only the minimum in quality to be received by the user.

All members' samples carry an Institute label—certifying the quality and limiting the size tolerances. Demand these for your protection.



CERAMIC GLAZED BRICK AND TILE

For Interiors of Beauty and Permanence

Ceramic glazed brick or tile, because of the large variety of sizes and colors, and the complete line of shapes available, lends itself to every conceivable use in building construction.

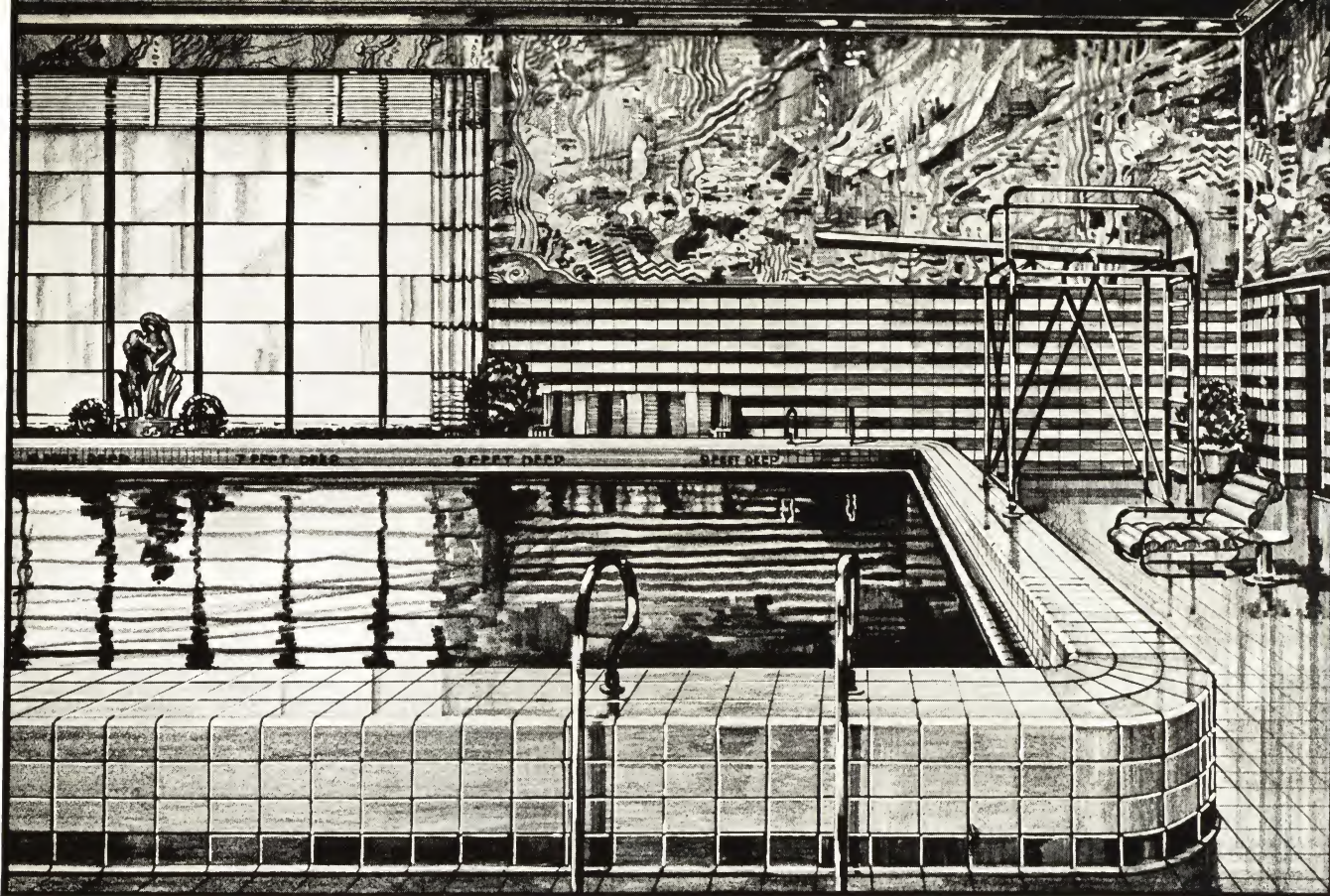
The available colors, in plain or mottled glazed effects, which are now produced, afford the designer unlimited possibilities in interior treatments and color schemes.

The complete elimination of any upkeep and the minimum cost of cleansing are further important features, since the colors of glazed units are permanent, and only periodical dusting or washing with plain soap and water are needed to restore the walls to their fresh and original pleasing brightness.

Because of these inherent qualities, glazed units are being extensively used in post office construction throughout the country.

No other material can so completely permeate an interior with a warmth in color, with an atmosphere of beauty and restfulness, or with a feeling of stability and permanence as can structural glazed units.

Structural glazed units do not limit possibilities, but permit the designer to project his full conception into actuality with all its colors, finishes and proportions.



SWIMMING POOLS OF BEAUTY ENTRANCES OF ELEGANCE

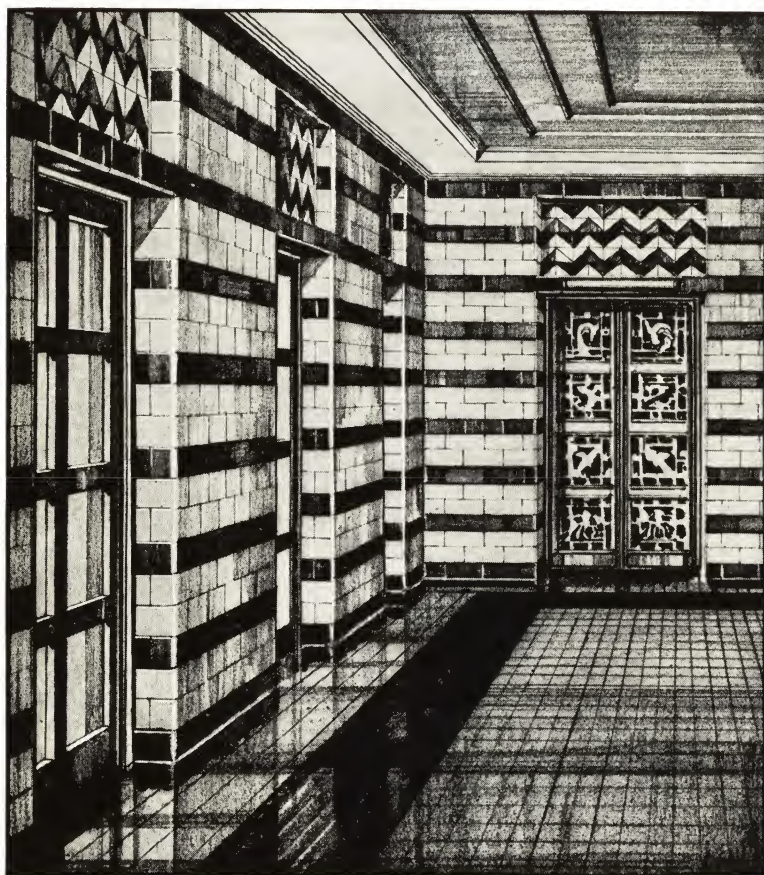
Ceramic Glazed Brick and Tile Maintain Their Refinement

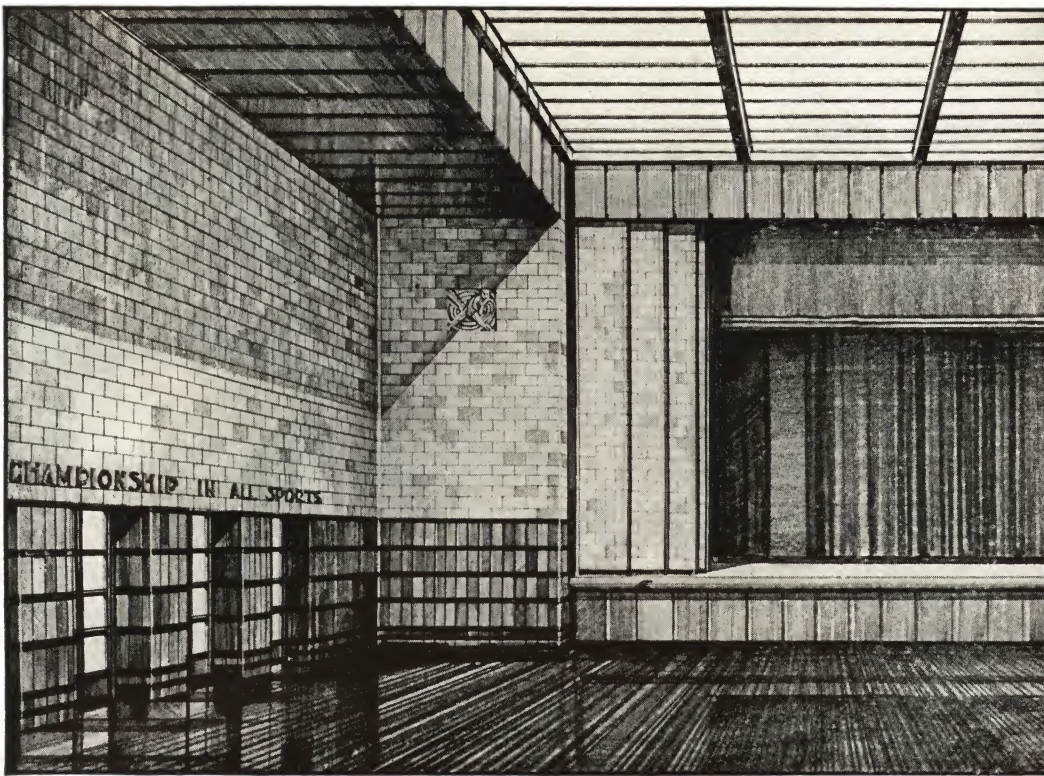
The construction of swimming pools, natatoriums and entrances thereto in clubs, hotels or public buildings, is entirely in keeping with the modern trend of architectural design. All have been elevated from the prosaic place of mere utility to one of elegance and refinement. They must not only serve more efficiently and economically today than in the past, but progress demands they be creations of beauty.

It matters little if a pool is to be built in the cultural atmosphere of a club or private estate, or established for public use on municipal property — sanitation, maintenance and ease in cleaning must be given full consideration.

Structural glazed units are versatile and easily assume their place under any requirements. Their inherent qualities of beauty and finish make them especially adaptable for pool construction, because in addition to their full range of color, their glossy finish minimizes the number of cleaning out periods as well as the danger of bacteria adhesion.

Here again the designer can give full sway to his ideas of beauty, knowing that in addition, glazed units offer the full measure of sanitation and economy demanded by progress.





Here are excellent examples of modern construction of school auditoriums, gymnasiums or corridors of structural glazed units, the material that is impervious to the hard usage of juvenile contact.

SCHOOL AUDITORIUMS AND CORRIDORS Demand an Abuse-proof Material

School auditoriums and corridors are subjected to constant abuse, and the use of any material unable to resist the treatment imposed upon it by juvenile contact means costly repairs and constant upkeep.

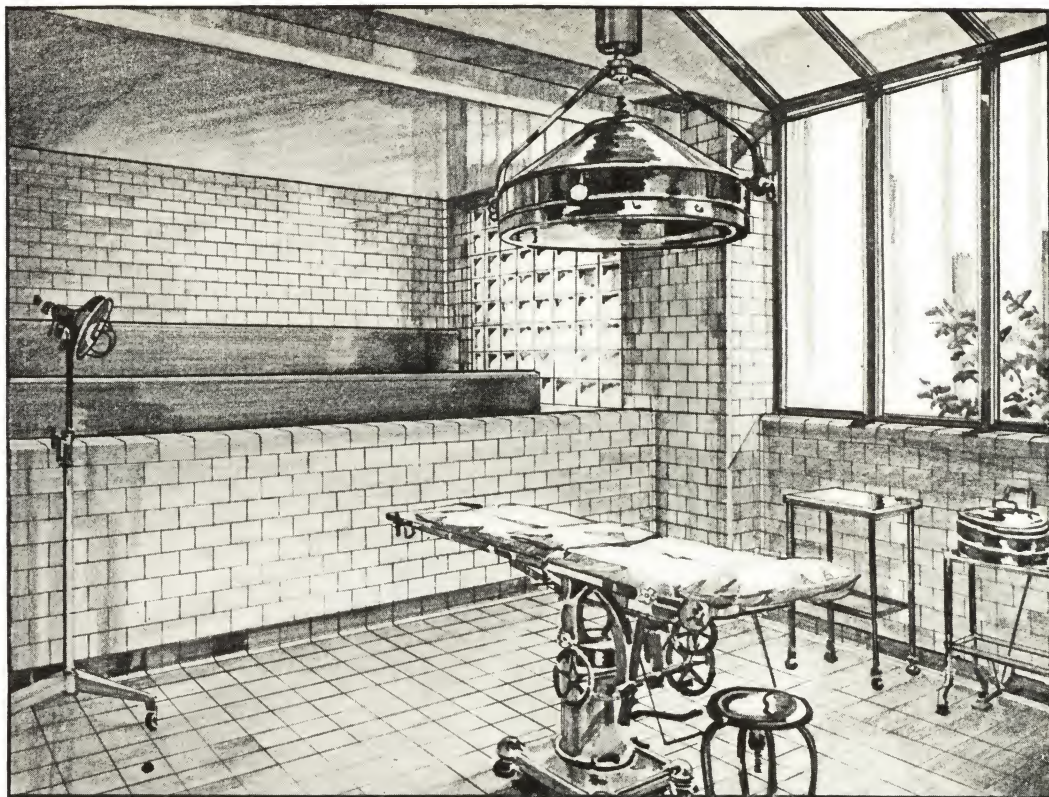
Ceramic glazed units offer the necessary resistance. Its nonabsorbent finish is impervious alike to chalk, pencil or pen markings. Likewise, its smooth finish presents an element of safety from abrasions through bodily contact.

These are but added features, for here as in any phase of construction, ceramic glazed units give the ultimate in interior finish, in color, size, or proportions. The full complement of shape units permit the carrying out of modern corridor construction, with lockers built into the wall, and corners all rounded—another safety feature.

School interior construction also demands good light reflection. There is no permanent equal to the light reflecting properties of light colored glazed units — this being another of the outstanding qualities which make glazed units the ideal material for school construction.



The acme of sanitation and cleanliness — walls that are impervious, smooth, shiny, easily cleaned and offer no lodging place for dirt or bacteria, are most easily and economically obtained by using structural glazed brick or tile.



WHERE CLEANLINESS IS PARAMOUNT

There is no Substitute for Structural Glazed Units

It is safe to say that there is no room where sanitation and absolute cleanliness are more paramount than in a hospital operating room. Here, where life and death often hang in

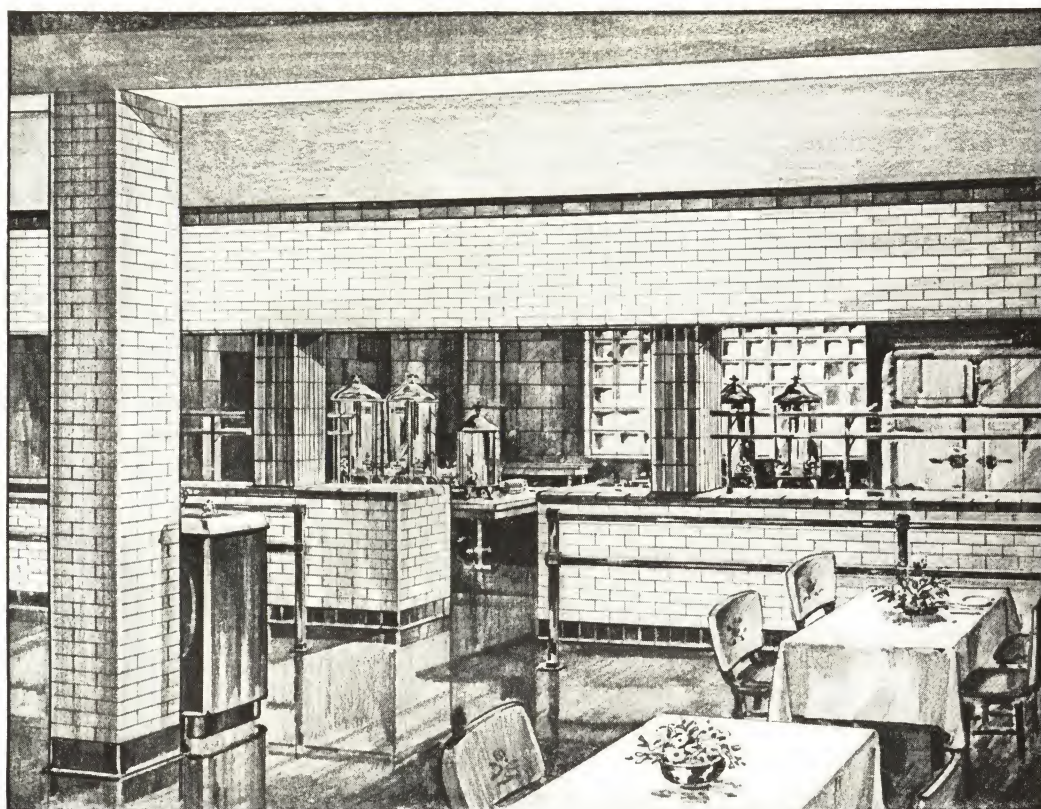
balance, every precaution must be taken to maintain a state of perfect sanitation, and there is no substitute for the best.

The hospital diet kitchen must likewise be kept in a state of ultra-cleanliness, and for this reason the walls must be constructed of material that is germ proof and easily cleaned.

Since structural glazed units, either brick or tile, combine all of the qualities necessary to more than fulfill the desired requirements, their use is being constantly increased in the interiors of such rooms as illustrated, or in any rooms where walls of lasting charm at a minimum cost of upkeep are desired.

The ultra-smooth, impervious, permanent finishes of glazed units are ideal where sanitation is so necessary as in the two installations illustrated. Cleaning is reduced to a minimum, as is the danger of bacteria adhesion, and hence absolute cleanliness is easily obtained and maintained. Light reflection is likewise necessary, and here again the light reflecting surface of glazed units adds to the efficiency of both rooms.

Since in such important installations there is no substitute for the best—there is no substitute for glazed ware.



Where the walls are subjected to hard usage, and where permanence and sanitation are essential requirements—the only economical answer is structural glazed units.

CAFETERIA OR CELL BLOCK

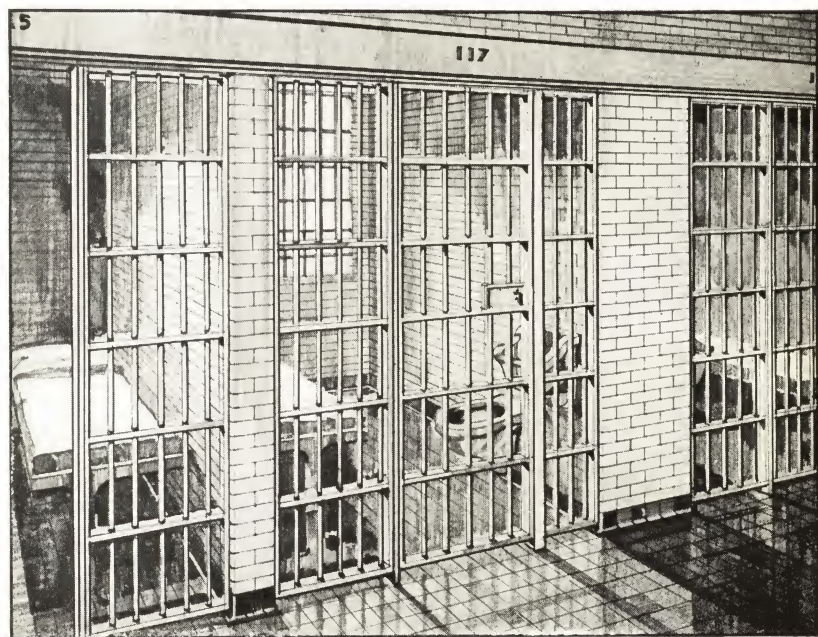
Structural Glazed Units Repel the Abuse of Constant Contact

There is little to compare in the relative functions of a cafeteria and a cell block with regards the purpose they serve, other than that their respective interior finishes are subjected to constant abuse, a point that merits consideration when specifications for their construction are written.

Likewise, the need for sanitation in both instances is evident, and here again structural glazed units show their versatility by answering the same purpose in two widely divergent types of construction.

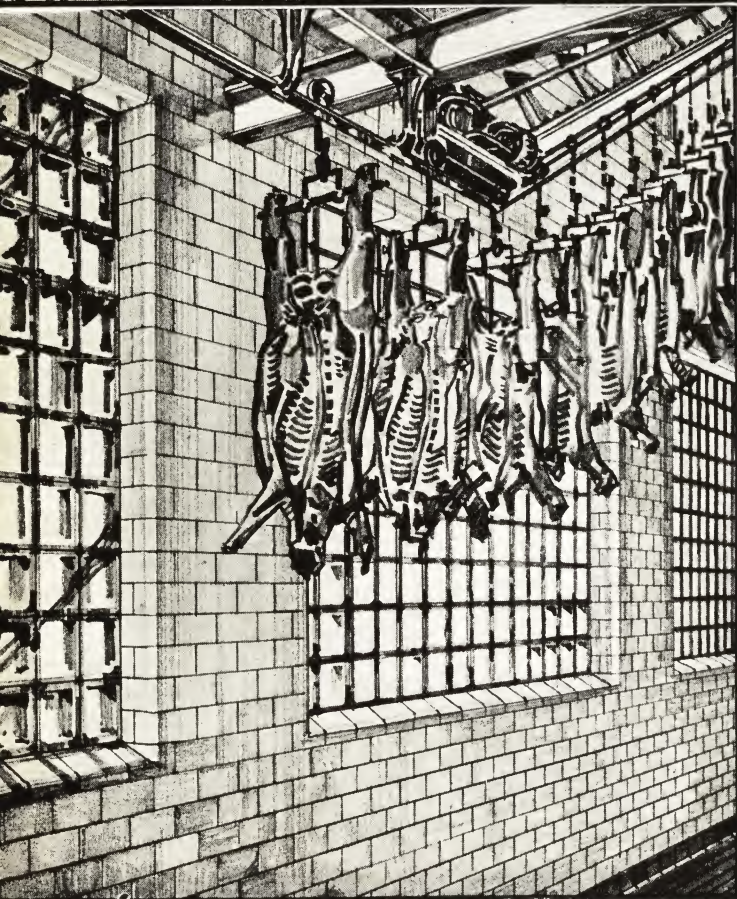
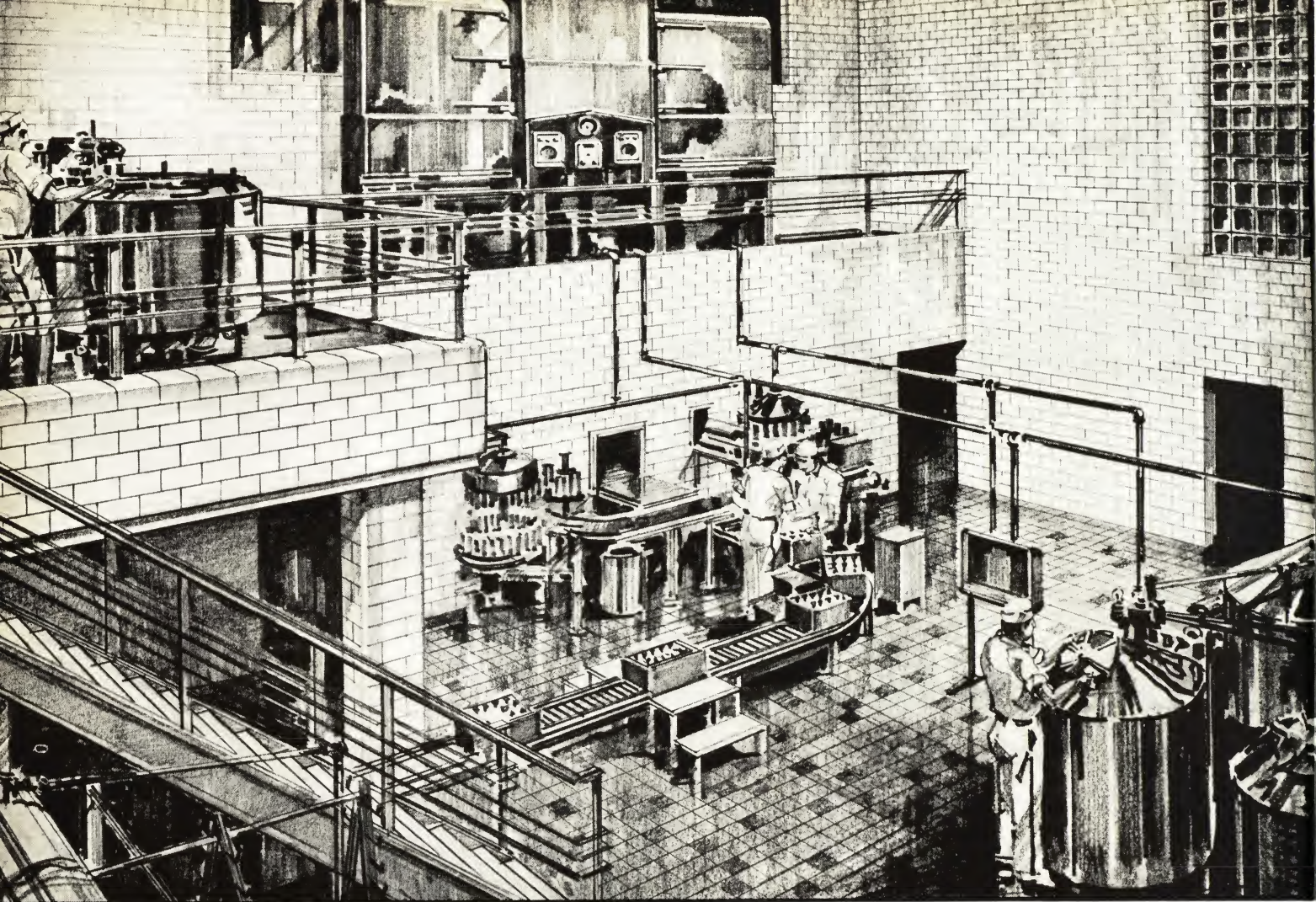
It makes little difference then if the project being planned is to be utilized in serving food to the public or in housing law breaking vagrants, for in either instance, or in other instances as widely separated in utilitarian purpose, structural glazed units are the logical wall material.

There is no structure today, nor is there an interior or any portion of an interior, that does not economically demand



beauty, permanency, proportion, ease in cleaning, sanitation and imperviousness to carelessness or wanton abuse.

Structural glazed units, with colors permanently burned into an impervious finish, offered in various proportionate sizes and with full complement of shapes, answers every requirement and hence is the logical wall material to use in any type of construction regardless of purpose.



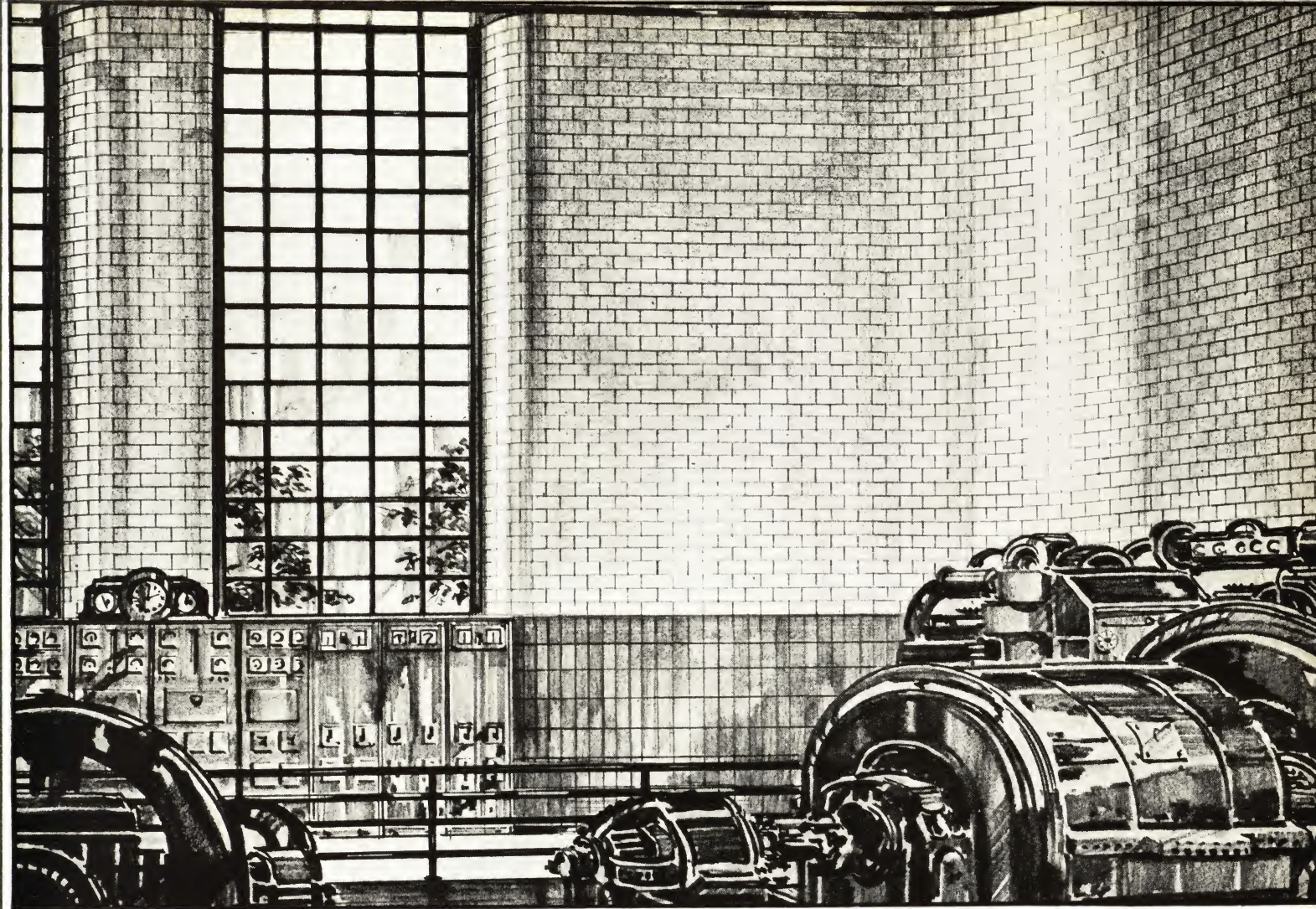
MILK AND MEAT Demand Protection

Milk and meat, two of the foremost of life's necessities need the most careful and sanitary handling. Yet the progress of modern machinery is not sufficient if not properly housed in buildings with clean, sanitary light reflecting walls.

The use of glazed units in structures used for these purposes is almost essential since the most sanitary results for interiors are obtained with an impervious finish.

Years of experience in the utilization of structural glazed units in meat packing plants has prompted the Meat Packing Industry to state that "the use of glazed brick or tile for packing plant interiors has become universally adopted. Glazed ware is recognized as a good investment from a sanitary and maintenance standpoint, besides giving an attractive appearance to the premises."

The constant increase in the use of glazed units in dairies is another indication of how this wide spread industry also is reaping rich dividends in its good investment from a sanitary and maintenance standpoint.



BEAUTY AND POWER COMBINED

Structural Glazed Units Give Proper Machinery Protection

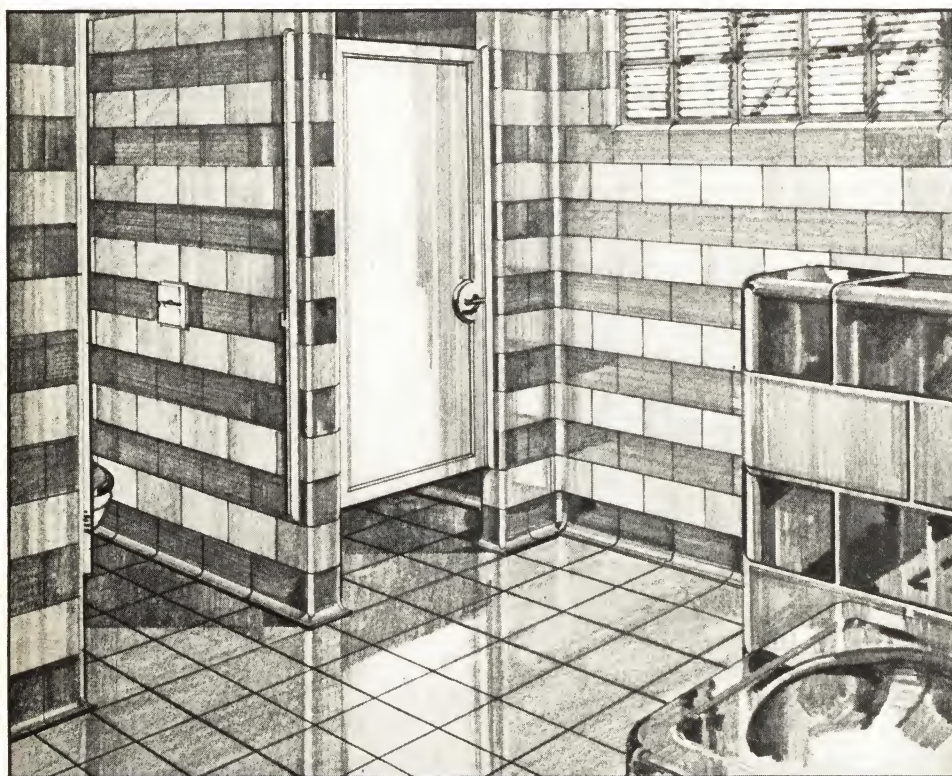
Power houses are no longer the disreputable looking structures of the past. They have been elevated, and rightfully so, to a plane in keeping with the essential commodity they produce—for power is the heart beat of a nation. The producers of power need proper protection and, in addition, power has combined with beauty.

Since structural glazed units combine these essentials, sturdiness, protection and beauty, their use in power house construction has been constantly on the increase.

Used as an integral part of the bearing or exterior walls, structural glazed units can never become dislodged due to vibration or settling of the walls. Further, there is no maintenance cost with this type of bearing construction tile such as is oftentimes experienced with various other materials which require periodic replacements or reconditioning.

The general qualities of structural glazed units likewise make it the ideal material for stair wells.





STRUCTURAL GLAZED UNITS FOR FILLING STATIONS

Furnish an Atmosphere of Business Stability

Owners of filling stations appreciate the advertising value of the permanent and artistic appearance of a filling station of structural glazed units. The permanent structure of glazed units reflects the responsibility of the owner.

Structural glazed units are impervious to oil and grease stains, and hence the station maintains its beauty and newness indefinitely.

Public toilets likewise demand the use of structural glazed units, since the glossy finish facilitates frequent cleaning made necessary by intense usage. Hence they are very easily kept clean, bright and sanitary at all times.

STORE FRONTS OF STRUCTURAL GLAZED UNITS

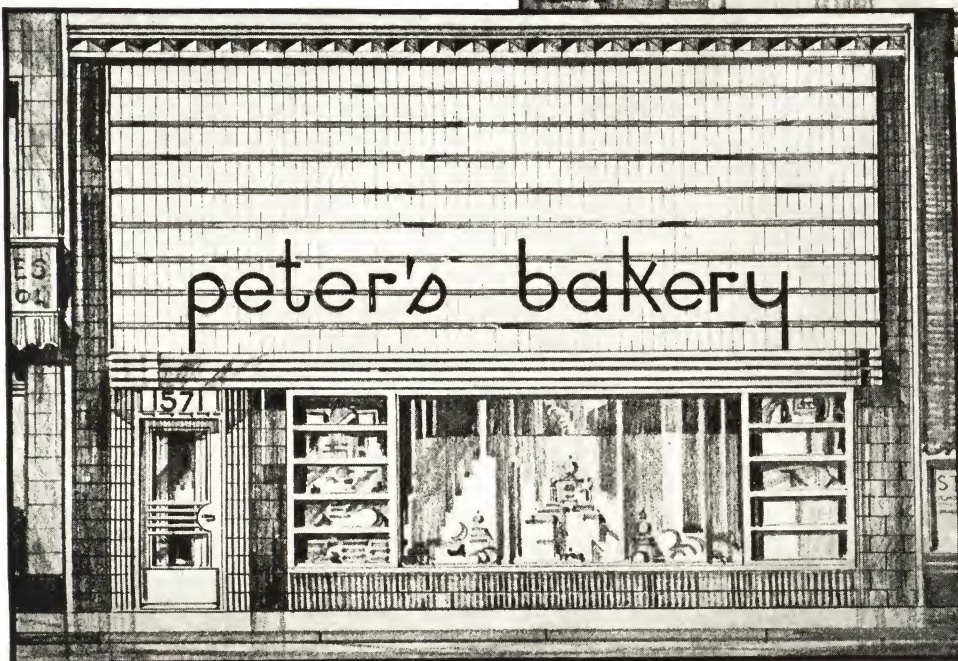
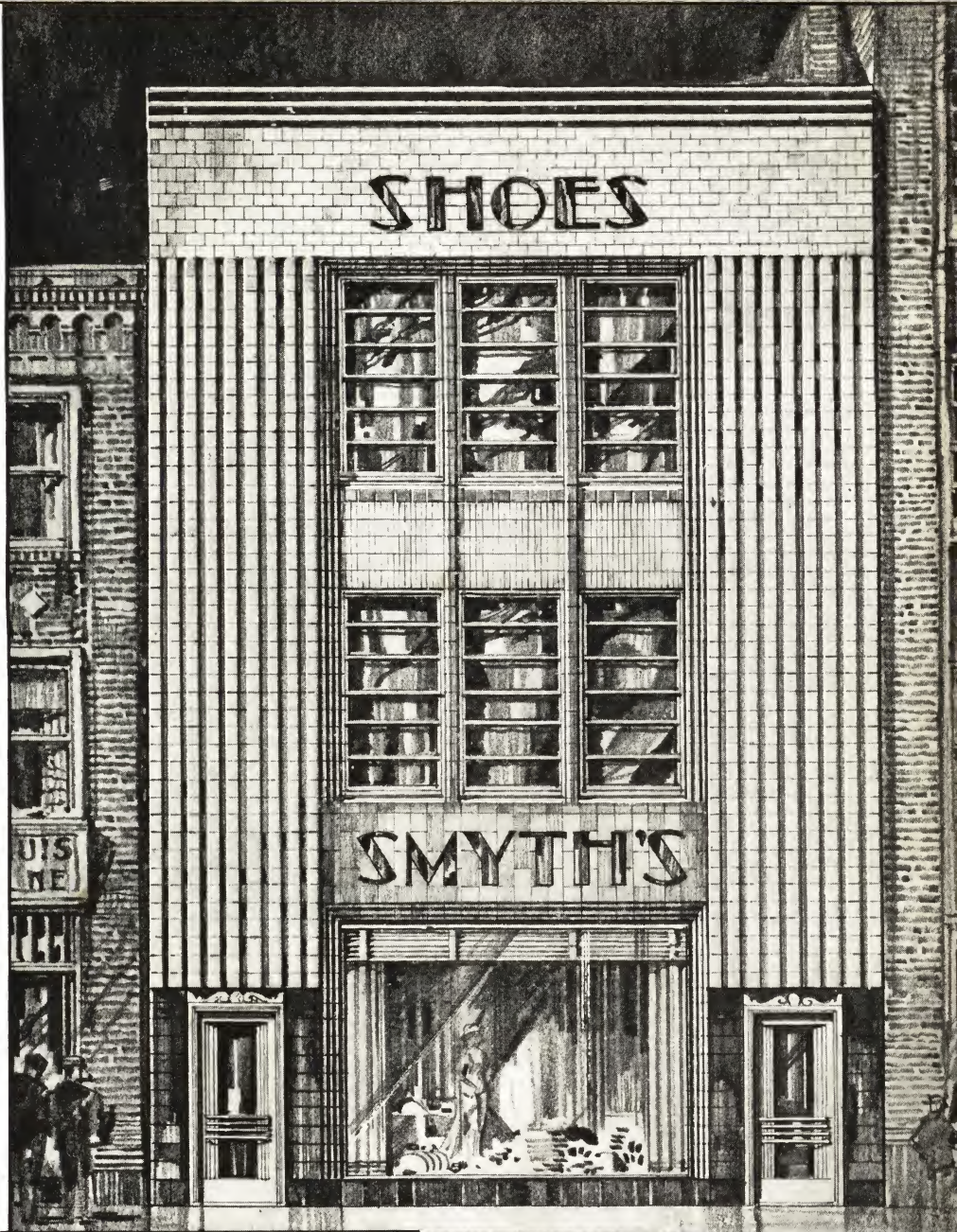
Create an Enticing Impression

The buying public is more and more coming to realize that the outward appearance of a store presents a rather fair indication of the quality of material handled within, and the integrity of the owner.

Store owners too are appreciating the value of a pleasing external appearance, and are utilizing to a full measure the strong sales appeal and proper mental reaction it has on the general public. They know that beauty and dignity in the outward appearance of their store creates a favorable impression of the establishment in the minds of the purchasers. It dramatically advertises externally, the class of goods and services available within.

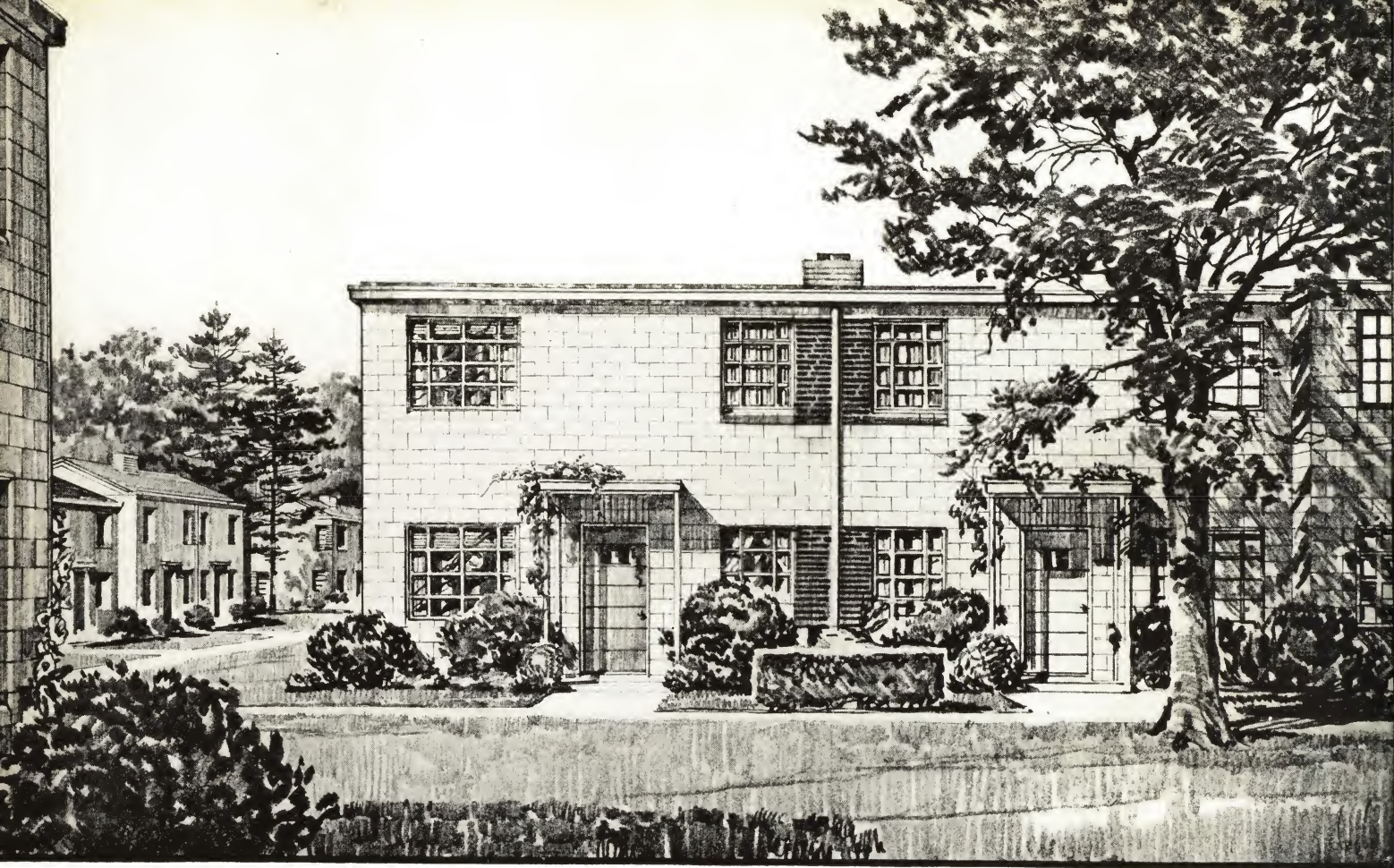
The versatility of structural glazed units make them the logical material to use in remodelling or renovating jobs. This type of work is especially difficult, since the designer is confined to the proportions and general balance of the already constructed building. Hence he welcomes the variety of sizes and full range of colors available in structural glazed units which permit him to fit his creations properly and effectively within any size limitations.

The designer can use structural glazed units with the full realization that the



colors selected will be lasting and forever maintain their original brilliance and beauty, since the colors of structural glazed units are permanently burned into the finish. Also, there need be no fear of expensive cleaning jobs should the building be subjected to excessive dirt or smoke. The cleaning of structural glazed brick or tile can easily be accomplished through the simple application of soap and water, which restores the full and original luster of the units, for dirt cannot penetrate the glaze and the finish offers the minimum of adhesive possibilities.

For full expression of beauty and complete creation of that atmosphere of inviting elegance, structural glazed units respond most easily, effectively and beautifully.



A careful consideration of each quality demanded of the material used in the construction of the exteriors and interiors, particularly corridors and stair wells, of housing projects will find that structural glazed units have no equal.

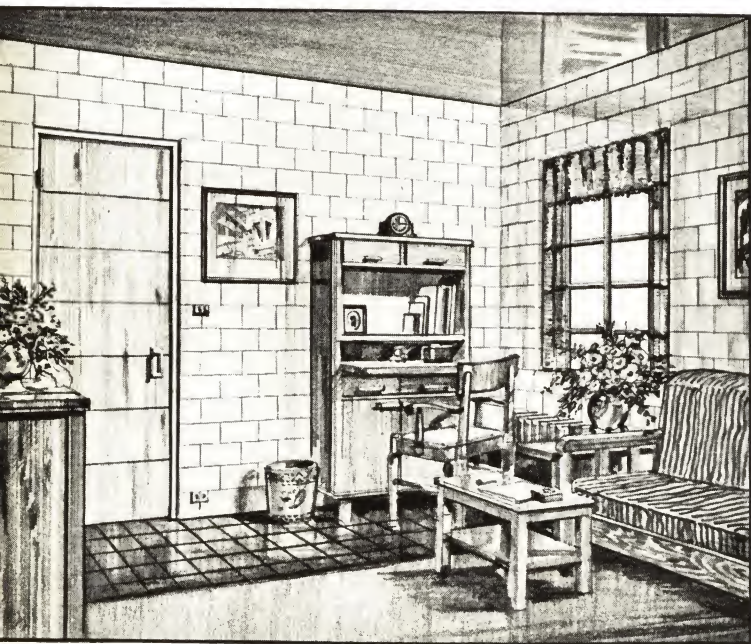
HOUSING PROJECTS AND STRUCTURAL GLAZED UNITS

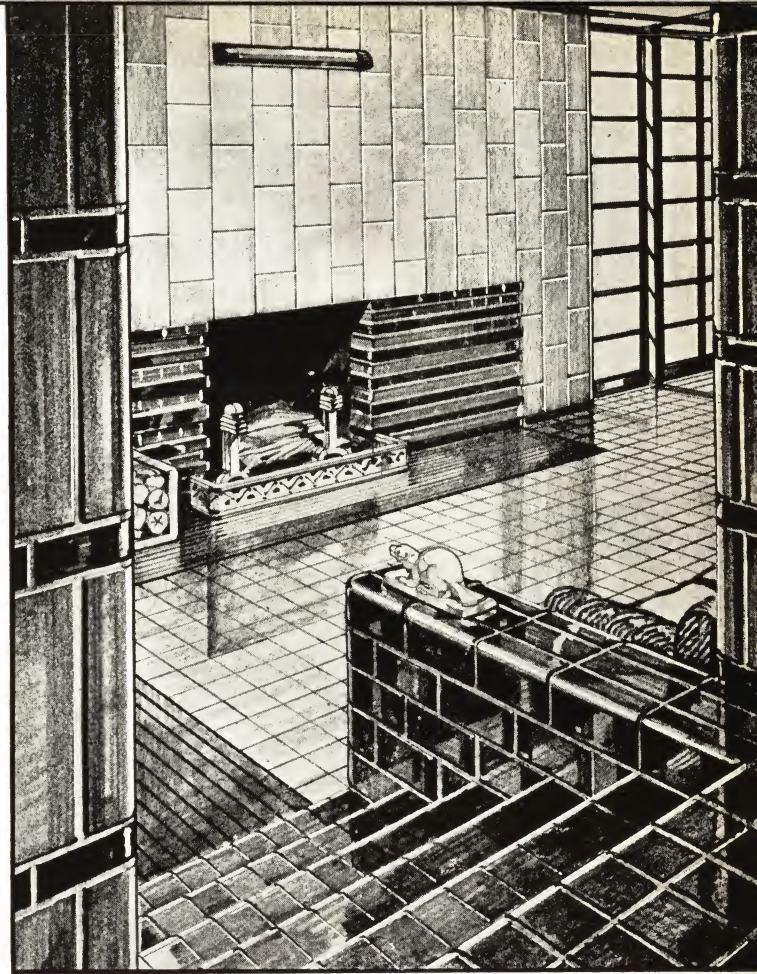
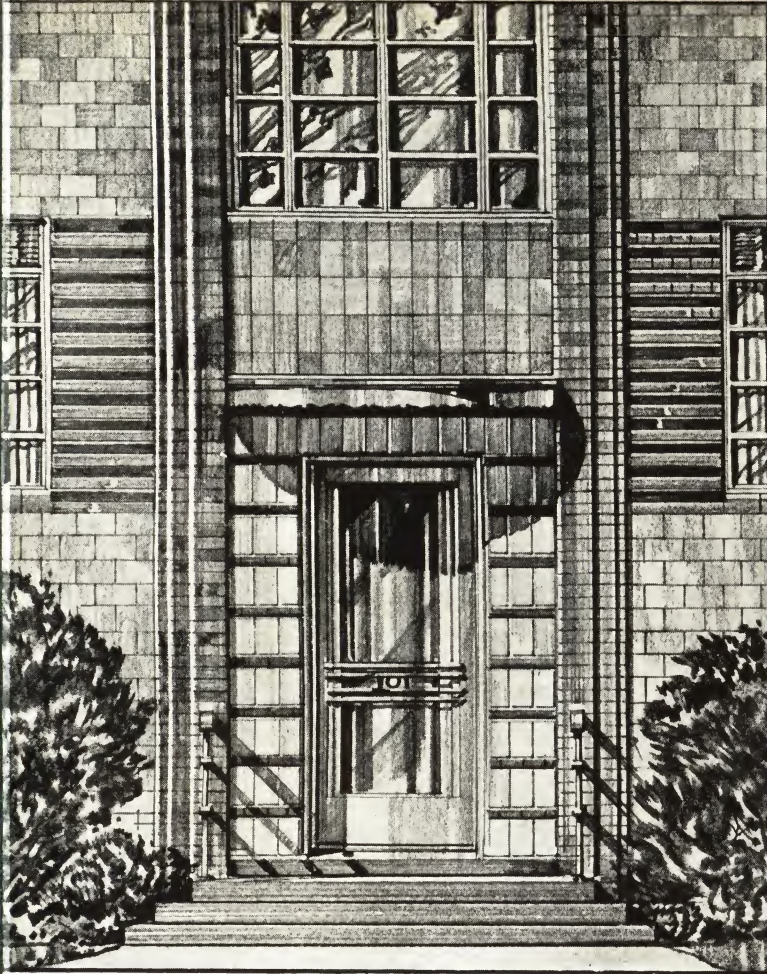
Go Hand in Hand

Large scale housing projects demand much from the material used in their construction. Usually financed for long term amortization periods, the materials used must carry out their respective functions with maintenance or replacements at a minimum.

It is therefore necessary that the material be permanent and not subject to weather deterioration. Likewise, it must have an inherent finish so as to eliminate refinishing of any nature, and in addition should be easy to keep clean and able to withstand the abuse of transient tenancy. Added to these utilitarian qualities, the material must have a variety of attractiveness.

Structural Glazed units answer every one of these demands, and add more. The variety of shapes, sizes and colors simplify the designer's problem of eliminating prosaic monotony and permit, without variation in design, many pleasing effects.





CHARACTER WITHOUT AND REFINEMENT WITHIN

Structural Glazed Units Offer the Ultimate in Apartment House Construction

Structural glazed units have enlarged the area of charm. Their color, economy and other qualities have made it so much easier to beautify, that employment of their dignity and utility extends now from the entrance, throughout the interior and on to the recreation rooms, laundry, heating rooms, cellar and garage.

No longer do cellars represent wasted space and dark menacing areas harboring the trash of family life — they have grown to serve the family in a new and efficient manner, and structural glazed units have added much to this growth and usefulness.

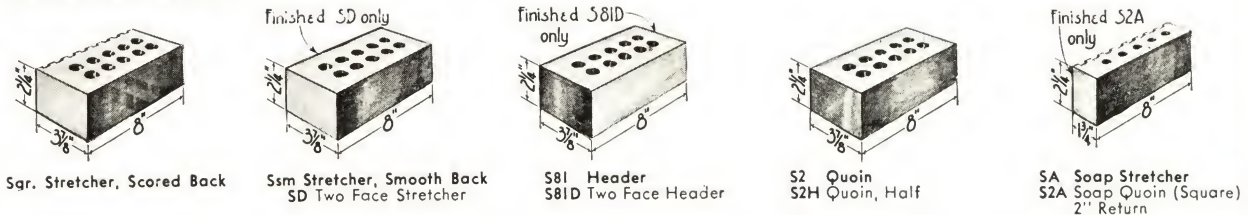
Again the qualities of glazed ware add to the pleasures of family life, for it is their light reflecting property, their beauty and cleanliness, their permanence and imperviousness to abuse and their economy through the entire absence of maintenance that has gained their universal acceptance for the finish of recreation and utility rooms.

Let that feeling of refinement and grace that greets you at the entrance permeate the interior and penetrate every room with its glow of pride in beauty and dignity.



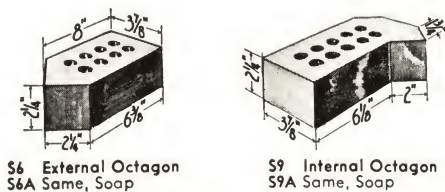
SERIES "S" 21¼" x 8" FACE • • ONE BRICK EQUIVALENT UNITS

STRETCHER GROUP



Unless job conditions require either SMOOTH or SCORED BACK STRETCHERS, shipment may be facilitated by ordering S Stretchers, thereby permitting manufacturer to ship either the scored or smooth back stretchers or a mixture. Type and direction of SCORING and CORING are optional with each manufacturer. In general, each manufacturer standardizes on either the horizontal or vertical coring and does not supply both.

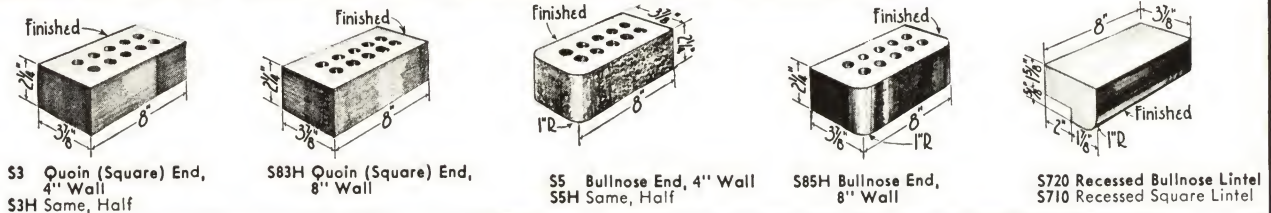
GROUP I SHAPES—Jambs, Corners and Octagons



GROUP II SHAPES—Regular Sills



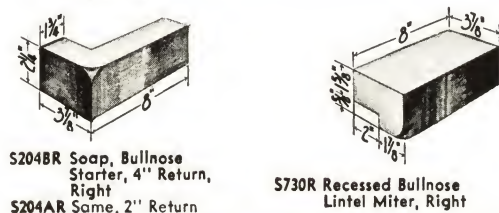
GROUP III SHAPES—Quoin (square) and Bullnose Wall Ends, Recessed Lintels



GROUP IV SHAPES—Handmade Fittings



SILL SHAPES, shown above, are popular as cap and coping shapes.



GROUP V SHAPES includes Radial Stretchers and Fittings and Group IV Shapes with altered or additional finished faces.

An extra charge is made for cutting lengths or heights other than those shown or listed.

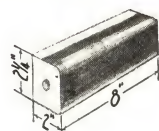
An electrically driven saw should be used for all cutting on the job. Nominal dimensions are usually given for returns, reveals, etc.; 2" is actually 1¾", 4" is actually 3⅞" and 6" is actually 5⅞".

Cove Base units are not made in one brick equivalents. For Cove Base units to be used with Series "S", see Pages 18 and 19.

For complete explanatory notes, see Page 23.

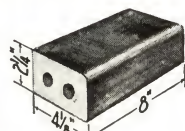
SERIES "S" 2 1/4" x 8" FACE • • ONE BRICK EQUIVALENT UNITS

GROUP II SHAPES



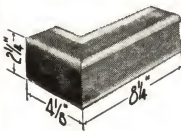
S40A Soap, Cap Stretcher, 2" Reveal

GROUP III SHAPES

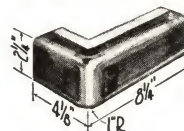


S40M Cap Stretcher, 4" Reveal

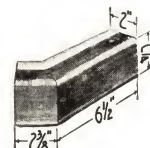
GROUP IV SHAPES—Handmade Fittings



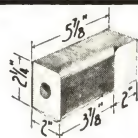
S42 Cap, Square Corner



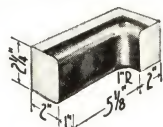
S44 Cap, Bullnose Corner



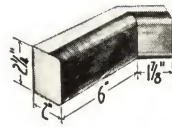
S46 Cap, External Octagon



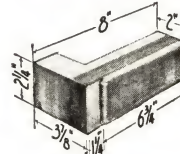
S47 Cap, Internal Square Corner



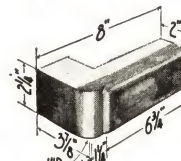
S48 Cap, Coved Internal Corner



S49 Cap, Internal Octagon



S402 Cap Starter Quoin (Square) Corner
S402A Same, Soap, 2" Return



S404 Cap Starter, Bullnose Corner
S404A Same, Soap, 2" Return

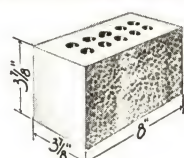
Above moulding in 2 1/4" height is also furnished in lengths to fit Series "T". When ordering, prefix the letter "T" to shape number. (Example: TS40A is a Soap, Cap Stretcher, 2" Reveal, 12" long.)

"F" SERIES—3 7/8" x 8" FACE

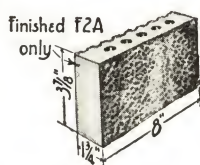
1 1/2 BRICK EQUIVALENT UNITS

USED AS ROWLOCK OR SOLDIER UNITS WITH "S" SERIES

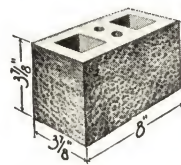
STRETCHER GROUP



F Flatter Stretcher

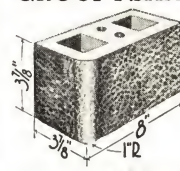


FA Flatter Soap
F2A Flatter Soap Quoin (Square)

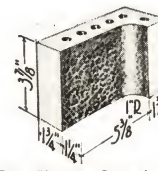


F2 Flatter Quoin (Sq)
F2H Same, Half

GROUP I SHAPES

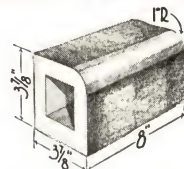


F4 Flatter Bullnose (Also Bullnose Sill Header)
F4H Same, Half



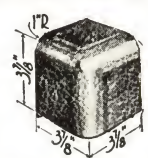
F8 Flatter, Coved Internal Corner
F8H Same 1 1/4" Return Each Face

GROUP II SHAPES

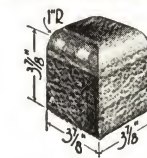


F20 Flatter Bullnose Sill
F10 Flatter Square Sill (Also used as Lintel and Corner Blocks)

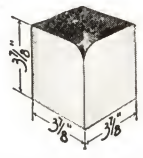
GROUP IV SHAPES—Handmade Fittings



F24H Flatter Bullnose Sill, Bullnose Corner, Half



F22H Flatter Bullnose Sill, Quoin (Square) Corner, Half



F27H Flatter Bullnose Sill, Internal Square Corner, Half
F30H Same Unit, used as Bullnose Miter



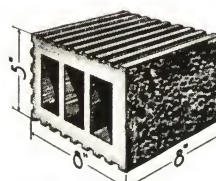
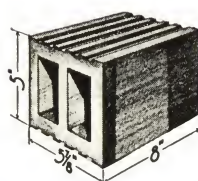
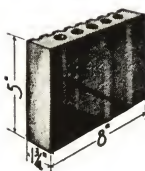
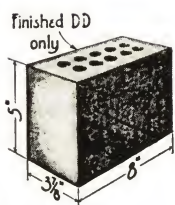
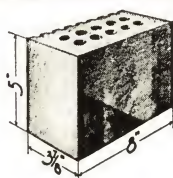
F28H Flatter Bullnose Sill, Coved Internal Corner, Half

See Notes on Page 16 and complete explanatory notes on Page 23.

CHART OF STANDARD FINISHES AND COLORS

CERAMIC GLAZES				SALT GLAZES	
FINISHES: Glossy - Satin - Matt				FINISH: Glossy	
C O L O R S				C O L O R S	
Light Shades		Trim Shades		Blends of: Gray Shades Cream Shades Light Buff Shades Dark Buff Shades	
White	Peach	Black	Maroon		
Cream	Tan	Brown	Green		
Ivory	Gray	Blue	Yellow		
Various Light Speckles		Stipples and Mottles of the above dark colors.			
Stipples and Mottles of two or more of the above light colors. Mottles of light and trim colors, predominatingly of light colors.		Mottles of trim and light colors, predominatingly of dark colors.			
Special Colors are available by arrangement with the manufacturers.					

STRETCHER GROUP



D Stretchers

Dgr Stretcher, Scored Back

Dsm Stretcher, Smooth Back
DD Two Face Stretcher

DA Soap Stretcher

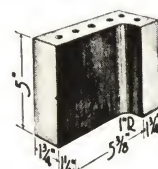
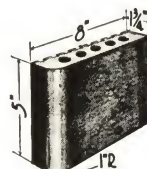
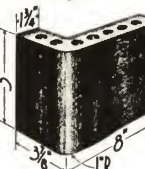
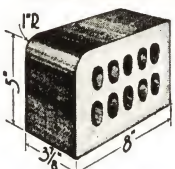
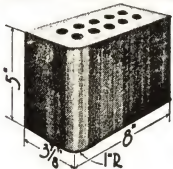
D60 6" Bond Stretcher

D80 8" Bond Stretcher

Unless job conditions require either SMOOTH or SCORED BACK STRETCHERS, shipment may be facilitated by ordering D-Stretchers, thereby permitting manufacturer to ship either the scored or smooth back stretchers or a mixture. Type and direction of SCORING and CORING are optional with each manufacturer. In general, each manufacturer standardizes on either the horizontal or vertical coring and does not supply both.

GROUP I SHAPES

Jambs, Corners and Octagons



D4 Bullnose Jamb
D4H Same, Half
D2 Quoin (Square) Jamb
D2H Same, Half

D821 Bullnose Sill Header
D811 Square Sill Header

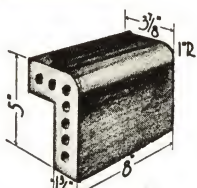
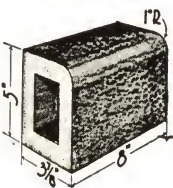
D4B Soap, Bullnose Jamb,
4" Return
D2B Soap, Quoin (Sq.)
Jamb, 4" Return

D4A Soap, Bullnose Jamb,
2" Return
D2A Soap, Quoin (Sq.)
Jamb, 2" Return

D8 Coved Internal Corner

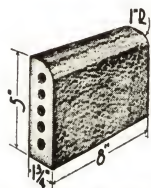
GROUP II SHAPES

Sill, Cap and Cove Stretchers

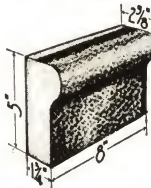


D20 Bullnose Sill, 4" Reveal
D10 Square Sill, 4" Reveal

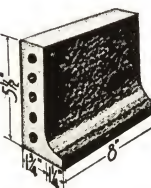
D20B Soap, Bullnose Sill,
4" Reveal
D10B Soap, Square Sill
4" Reveal



D20A Soap, Bullnose Sill,
2" Reveal
D10A Soap, Square Sill,
2" Reveal



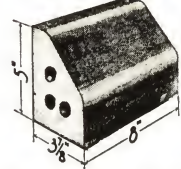
D40 Cap Stretcher
2" Reveal



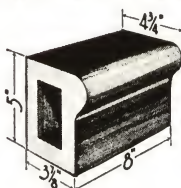
D50 Cove Stretcher

GROUP III SHAPES

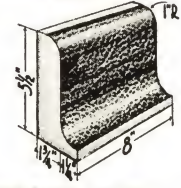
Special Sill, Cap and Cove



D260 Slope Sill, 4" Reveal

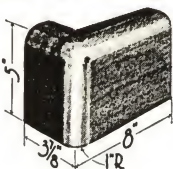


D40M Cap Stretcher,
4" Reveal

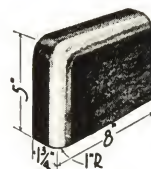


D520 Round Top Cove
Stretcher
(Corners and Starters for
this shape—Group V)

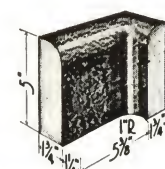
GROUP IV SHAPES



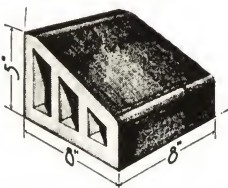
D24BR Soap, Bn. Sill Bn.
Corner, 4" Ret., Rt.
D22BR Soap, Bn. Sill Square
Cor., 4" Ret., Rt.



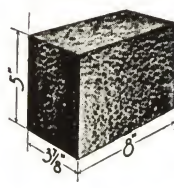
D24AR Soap, Bn. Sill Bn.
Corner, 2" Ret., Rt.
D22AR Soap, Bn. Sill Square
Cor., 2" Ret., Rt.



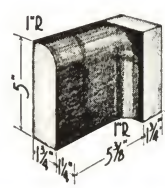
D28L Bullnose Sill, Coved
Internal Corner, Left



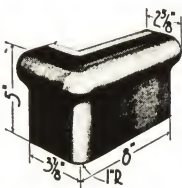
D8260 Slope Sill, 8" Reveal
D6260 Slope Sill, 6" Reveal



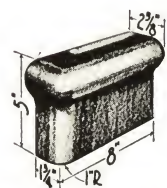
D12R Square Sill Quoin,
Right



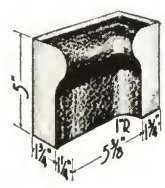
D208AL Soap, Bullnose Cop-
ing Starter, Left



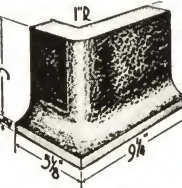
D44R Cap, Bullnose Corner,
Right
D42R Cap, Square Corner,
Right



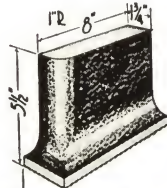
D44AR Soap Cap, Bn. Cor-
ner, 2" Return, Rt.
D42AR Soap Cap, Square
Corner, 2" Ret. Right



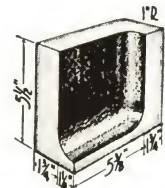
D48L Cap, Coved Internal
Corner, Left



D54R Cove Bullnose Corner,
Right
D52R Cove Quoin (Sq.)
Corner, Right

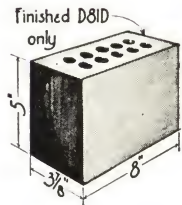


D54AR Soap, Cove Bullnose
Corner, Right
D52AR Soap, Cove Quoin
(Square) Corner,
Right

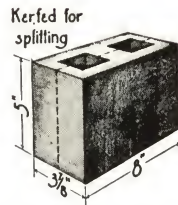


D58L Cove, Coved Internal
Corner, Left

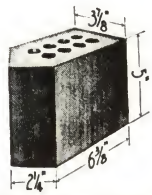
An extra charge is made for cutting lengths or heights other than those shown or listed. An electrically driven saw should be used for all cutting on the job.



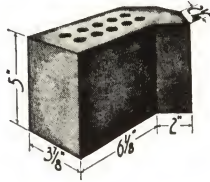
D81 Header
D81D Two Face Header



DV Kerfed Conduit
Stretcher



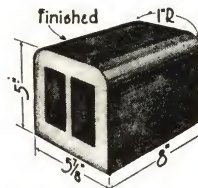
D6 External Octagon
D6A Same, Soap



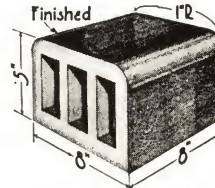
D9 Internal Octagon
D9A Same, Soap

GROUP III SHAPES

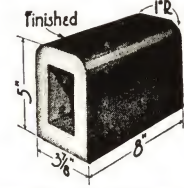
Copings and Two Face Wall Ends



D620D Bullnose Copping,
6" Wall
D610D Square Copping,
6" Wall

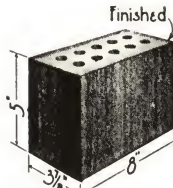


D820D Bullnose Copping,
8" Wall

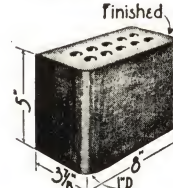


D20D Bullnose Copping,
4" Wall
D10D Square Copping,
4" Wall

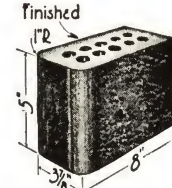
Above Shapes Also Used As Lintels



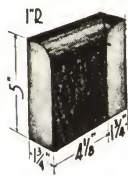
D83H Quoin (Square)
End, 8" Wall



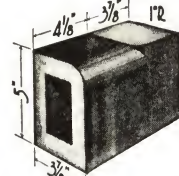
D85H Bullnose End,
8" Wall



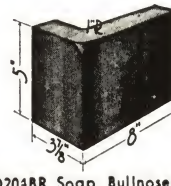
D5 Bn. End, 4" Wall
D5H Same, Half
D3 Quoin (Square) End,
4" Wall
D3H Same, Half



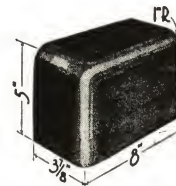
D27L Bullnose Sill, Internal
Square Corner, Left



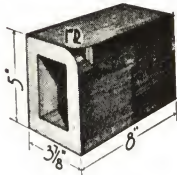
D31R Bullnose Sill Miter,
Right



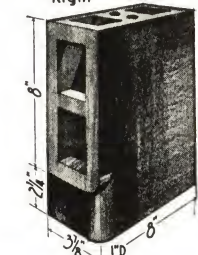
D204BR Soap, Bullnose Starter,
4" Ret., Right
(Used with slope sills)
D204AR Same, 2" Return



D24R Bullnose Sill, Bullnose
Corner, Right
D22R Bullnose Sill, Quoin
(Sq.) Corner, Rt.



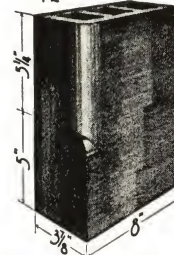
D30R Bullnose Miter,
Right
D30AR Same, Soap



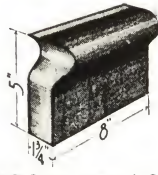
D34WR Bullnose Soldier
Lintel Miter, Right
D34WAR Same, Soap, 2" Return



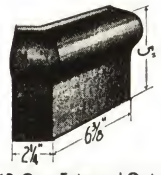
D34UR Bn. Soldier Lintel
Universal Miter, Right
D34URA Same, Soap, 2" Return



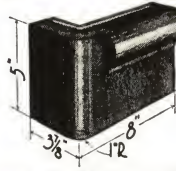
D34GR Bullnose Jamb
Miter, Right
(Used with slope sills)
D34GAR Same, Soap, 2" Return



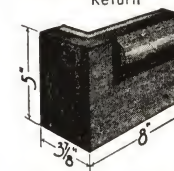
D47R Cap, Internal Coped,
Right



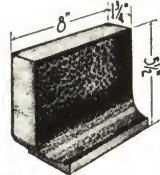
D46R Cap External Octagon,
Right
D49L Cap Internal Octagon,
Left (For Hor. Dim. see D59L)



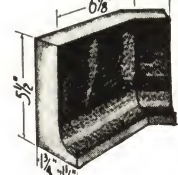
D404R Cap Starter, Bullnose,
Right
D404AR Same, Soap, 2" Return



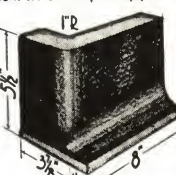
D402R Cap Starter, Quoin
(Square) Right
D402AR Same, Soap, 2" Return



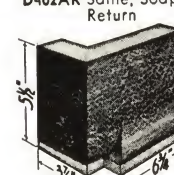
D57R Cove, Internal
Coped, Right



D59L Cove Internal Octagon,
Left
D56R Cove External Octagon,
Right (For Hor. Dim. see D46R)

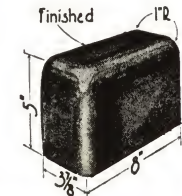


D504R Cove Starter,
Bullnose, Right
D504AR Same, Soap, 2" Return

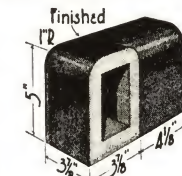


D502R Cove Starter,
Quoin (Sq.) Right
D502AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.

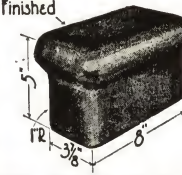
GROUP V SHAPES



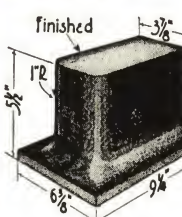
D25 Copping Bullnose End,
4" Wall
D25H Same, Half
D13 Square Copping End



D207DR Bullnose Copping
Corner, 4" Wall,
Right
D45H Same, half



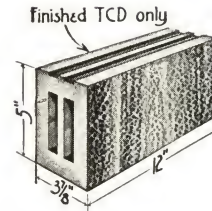
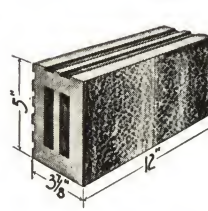
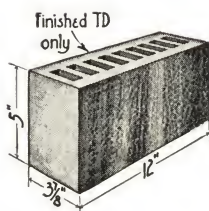
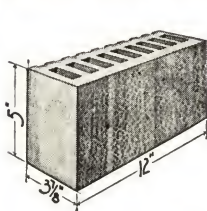
D45 Cap Copping, Bullnose
End, 4" Wall
D45H Same, Half



D55 Cove Bullnose End,
4" Wall

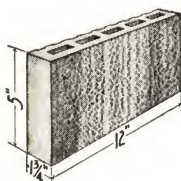
Nominal dimensions are usually given for returns, reveals, lengths, etc.; 2" is actually 1 3/4", 4" is actually 3 3/8" and 6" is actually 5 3/8". For complete explanatory notes see Page 23.

STRETCHER GROUP



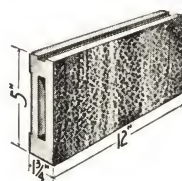
T-STRETCHERS

Tgr Stretcher, Scored Back



TA Soap Stretcher

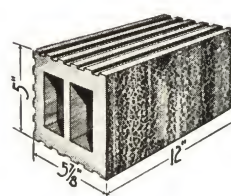
Tsm Stretcher, Smooth Back
TD Two Face Stretcher



TCA Soap Stretcher

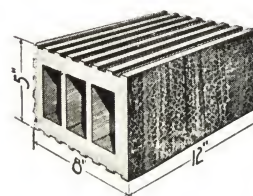
TC-STRETCHERS

TCgr Stretcher, Scored Back



T60 6" Bond Stretcher
(Not furnished with Smooth Back or Two Face)

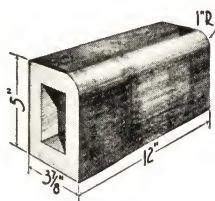
TCsm Stretcher, Smooth
Back
TCD Two Face Stretcher



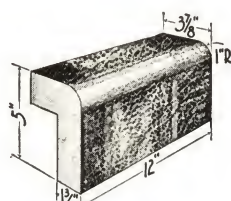
T80 8" Bond Stretcher
(Not furnished with Smooth Back or Two Face)

Unless job conditions require either SMOOTH or SCORED BACK STRETCHERS, shipment may be facilitated by ordering T-Stretchers, thereby permitting manufacturer to ship either the scored or smooth back stretchers or a mixture. Type and direction of SCORING and CORING are optional with each manufacturer. In general, each manufacturer standardizes on either the horizontal or vertical coring and does not supply both.

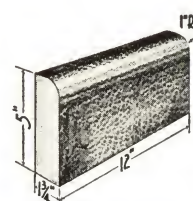
GROUP II SHAPES—Sill, Cap and Cove Stretchers



T20 Bullnose Sill
T10 Square Sill

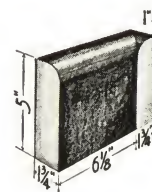


T20B Soap, Bullnose Sill,
4" Reveal

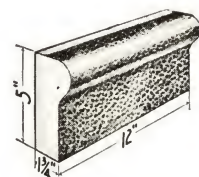


T20A Soap, Bullnose Sill
2" Reveal

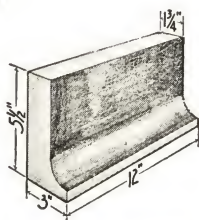
GROUP IV SHAPES



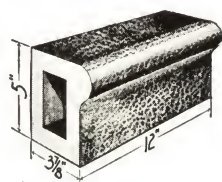
T27L Bullnose Sill, Internal
Square Corner,
Left



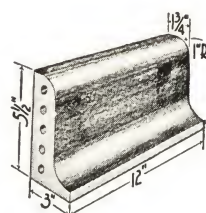
T40 Cap Stretcher
2" Reveal



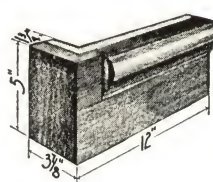
T50 Cove Stretcher



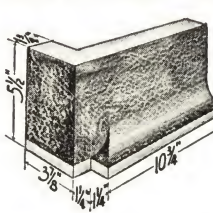
T40M Cap Stretcher,
4" Reveal



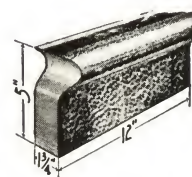
T520 Round Top Cove
(Corners and Starters
furnished for this shape
—Group V)



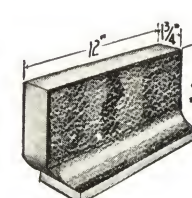
T402R Cap Starter, Quoin
(Square) Corner,
Right
T402AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



T502R Cove Starter, Quoin
(Square) Corner,
Right
T502AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



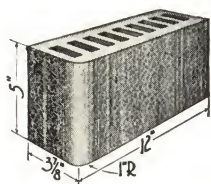
T47R Cap, Internal Coped,
Right



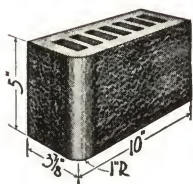
T57R Cove, Internal Coped
Right

An extra charge is made for cutting lengths or heights other than those shown or listed.
An electrically driven saw should be used for all cutting on the job.

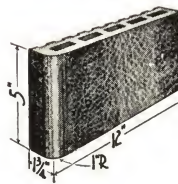
GROUP I SHAPES



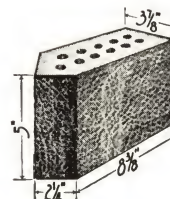
T4 Bullnose Jamb
T4H Same, Half
T2 Quoin (Square) Jamb
T2H Same, Half



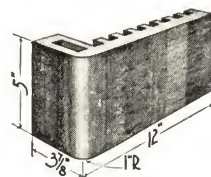
TG4 Bullnose Corner



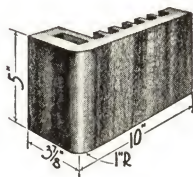
T4A Soap, Bullnose Jamb,
2" Return
T2A Soap, Quoin (Square)
Jamb, 2" Return



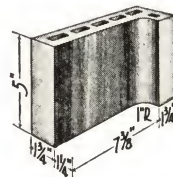
T6 External Octagon
T6A Same, Soap



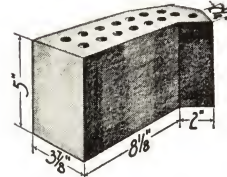
T4B Soap, Bullnose Jamb,
4" Return
T2B Soap, Quoin (Square)
4" Return



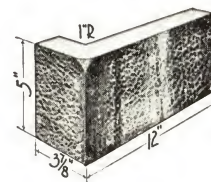
TG4B Soap, Bullnose Corner
4" Return



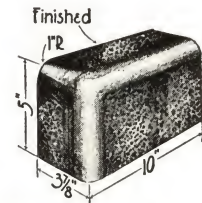
T8 Coved Internal Corner



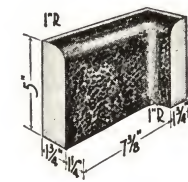
T9 Internal Octagon
T9A Same, Soap



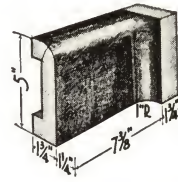
T204BR Soap, Bullnose
Starter, Right
(Used with Slope Sills)



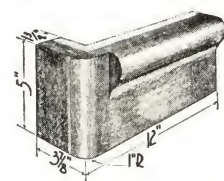
TG24R Bullnose Sill, Bull-
nose Corner, Right
TG24BR Same, Soap, 4" Return
T24HR Bullnose Sill, Bullnose
Corner, Right, 6" Long
T22HR Bullnose Sill, Quoin
(Sq.) Corner, Rt., 6" Long



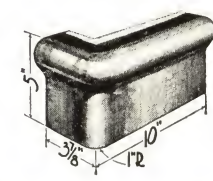
T28L Bullnose Sill, Coved
Internal Corner, Left



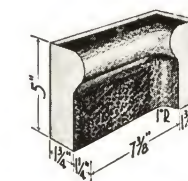
T208AL Soap, Bullnose
Coping Starter, Left



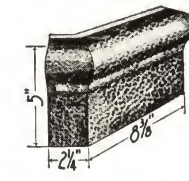
T404R Cap Starter, Bull-
nose Corner, Right
T404AR Same, Soap,
2" Return



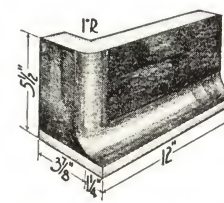
TG44R Cap, Bn. Corner, Rt.
T44HR Same, 6" Long
T42HR Cap, Quoin (Sq.)
Corner, Right,
6" Long



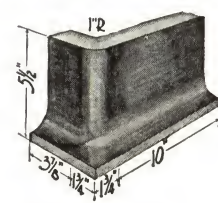
T48L Cap, Coved Internal
Corner, Left



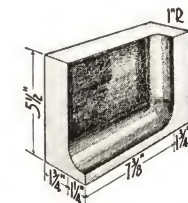
T46R Cap, External Octa-
gon, Right
T49L Cap, Int. Octagon,
Left, (For horizontal
Dimensions see T59)



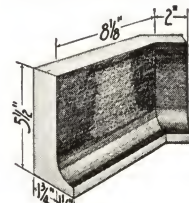
T504R Cove Starter, Bull-
nose Corner, Right
T504AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



TG54R Cove, Bullnose
Corner, Right
T54HR Same, 6" Long
T52HR Cove, Quoin (Sq.)
Corner, Right 6" Long



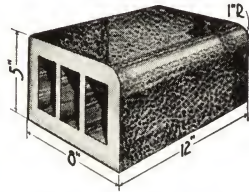
T58L Cove, Coved Internal
Corner, Left



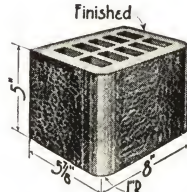
T59L Cove, Internal
Octagon, Left
T56R Cove, External
Octagon, Right
(For hor. dim. see T46)

Nominal dimensions are usually given for returns, reveals, lengths, etc.; 2" is actually 1 3/4", 4" is actually 3 7/8" and 6" is actually 5 7/8". For complete explanatory notes, see Page 23.

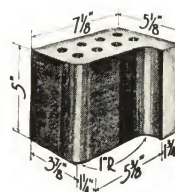
GROUP III SHAPES—Two Face Wall Ends, Copings and Specials



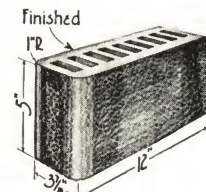
T820 Bullnose Sill, 8" Reveal
T810 Square Sill, 8" Reveal



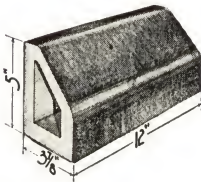
T85H Bullnose End, 8" Wall
T83H Quoin (Square) End, 8" Wall



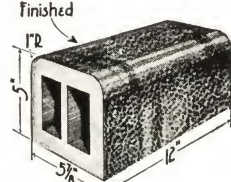
T38 Bullnose and Coved Corner
T38A Same, Soap, 2" Bullnose Return



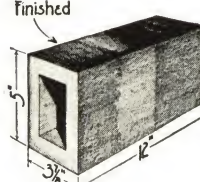
T5 Bullnose End, 4" Wall
T5H Same, Half Quoin (Sq.) End, 4" Wall



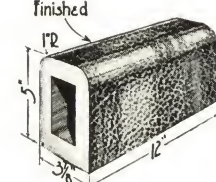
T260 Slope Sill



T620D Bullnose Copping, 6" Wall
T610D Square Copping, 6" Wall

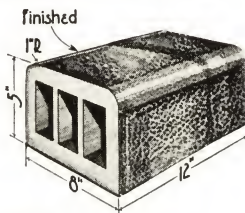


T10D Square Copping, 4" Wall

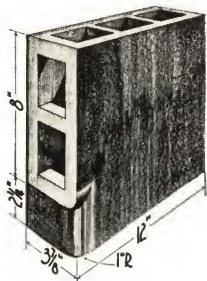


T20D Bullnose Copping, 4" Wall

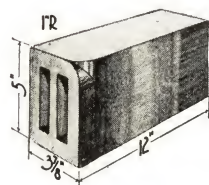
GROUP IV SHAPES



T820D Bullnose Copping, 8" Wall
T810D Square Copping, 8" Wall

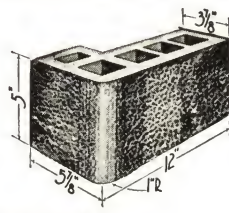


T34WR Bullnose Soldier Lintel, Right
T34WAR Same, Soap, 2" Return

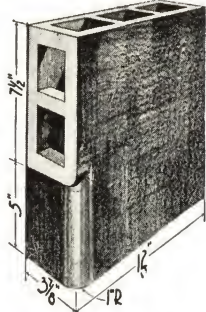


T30R Bullnose Miter, Right
T30AR Same, Soap, 2" Return

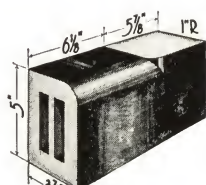
GROUP II SHAPES



T4N Bullnose Corner, 6" Return
T4E Same, Soap
T2N Square Corner, 6" Return
T2E Same, Soap

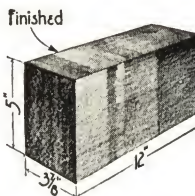


T34UR Bullnose Soldier Lintel, Universal Miter, Right
T34UAR Same, Soap, 2" Return

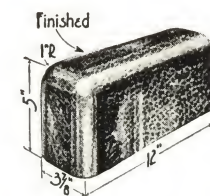


T31R Bullnose Sill Miter, Right

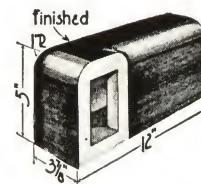
GROUP V SHAPES



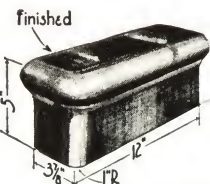
T13 Square Copping End, 4" Wall



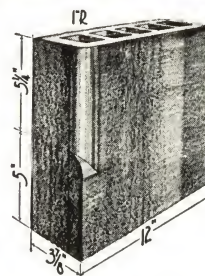
T25 Bullnose Copping, Bullnose End, 4" Wall
T25H Same, Half



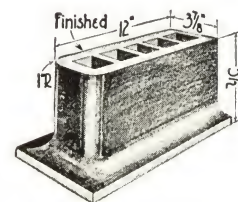
T207DR Bullnose Copping Corner, 4" Wall, Right



T45 Cap Copping, Bullnose End, 4" Wall
T45H Same, Half



T34GR Bullnose Jamb Miter, Right (Used with slope sills)
T34GAR Same, Soap, 2" Return



T55 Cove, Bullnose End 4" Wall
T55H Same, Half

An extra charge is made for cutting lengths or heights other than those shown or listed.
An electrically driven saw should be used for all cutting on the job.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The glazed brick and tile shapes are arranged according to series. These series are based on face dimensions of the stretcher unit. (The standard depth or bed dimension of full shapes in all series, unless otherwise noted, is $3\frac{7}{8}$ " and that of soaps is $1\frac{3}{4}$ ".) Each series is designated by a letter which is also used as a prefix to the shape number in this handbook as follows:

Series	S	F	D	G	T	W
Height in Inches . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	5	5	8
Length in Inches . .	8	8	8	10	12	16 $\frac{1}{4}$

The shapes in each series are classified into groups according to the amount of special shop work required in the manufacture and percentage of kiln recovery. In the arrangement of illustrations in each series, an attempt has been made to segregate the units into their respective shape groups. In general, the units are classified in shape groups as follows:

Shape Group	Type of Shapes Generally Included
Stretcher	Plain face stretcher units
Group I	Jambs, Header Sills, Coved Corner and Octagons
Group II	Cap, Cove and Sill Stretchers
Group III	Recessed Lintels, Two face wall ends, Copings and other Double Radius Stretchers
Group IV	Handmade Fittings
Group V	Group IV Shapes with Altered or Additional Finished Faces

Salt Glazed 6" and 8" bonding stretchers are classified as two face stretchers when ordered either glazed two face or smooth back.

RETURN indicates the depth of the finished head or skort face of a closure unit.

REVEAL indicates the depth of the top face of a sill or cap or the bottom face of a lintel.

RIGHT OR LEFT HAND SHAPES shown are available in the opposite hand. When facing a shape and the long face is to the right, it is a Right Hand, and vice versa. (Suffix L is left and suffix R is right.)

QUOINS are corner units with right angle (square) edges. It is unnecessary to order quoins in salt glazed or clay coated units unless more than 15% of the total stretcher order is required in quoins.

BULLNOSE RADIUS. 1" Radius Bullnose is standard. Any radius other than 1" will take the next higher shape group.

ANGULAR SHAPES of odd size (other than 90° and 45°) are made on special order. They are Group III if plane surface; Group V if cove, cap or other irregular profile.

RADIALS. Radial stretchers (plane profile) and Fittings are Group V. Made on special order only.

ARCH UNITS are Group IV shapes—made to special order only.

SPECIAL CAPS, COVES, ETC., having profile other than shown as standard are made to special order only. Such specials are classed in a Shape Group higher than that for similar standard shape.

DECORATIVE UNITS with stenciled patterns are available on special order.

STANDARD GRADING RULES FOR GLAZED BRICK AND TILE

FIRST QUALITY OR A-GRADE

Units of the highest structural and mechanical quality with shading consistent with the manufacturing processes employed, and with the following maximum size tolerances:

TOLERANCES FOR FIRST QUALITY OR A-GRADE

The variation from the standard dimensions of glazed units shall not exceed the maximums shown below, nor shall the variation on any job exceed these maximums:

Where the length of unit is:	8"	12"	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Variation in dimension shall not exceed:	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{16}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Where the height of unit is:	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	5"	8"
Variation in dimension shall not exceed:	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	$\frac{3}{32}$ "	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
Where the depth of unit is:	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " 8"
Variation in dimension shall not exceed:	$\frac{3}{16}$ "	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	$\frac{3}{16}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Dimensions intermediate to those shown, shall have tolerances of next larger dimension.

DISTORTION FROM PLANE OR EDGE OR FACE OF FIRST QUALITY OR A-GRADE UNITS

The maximum tolerance for distortion of the plane and/or the edge of the face of A-Grade glazed units shall be:

1-Brick Equivalent size	(17 to 19 sq. in.)	3/64"
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2-Brick Equivalent size . . .	(20 to 41 sq. in.)	1/16"
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3-Brick Equivalent size . . .	(42 to 63 sq. in.)	3/16"
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brick Equivalent size	(117 to 129 sq. in.)	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Larger sizes		5/16"

and only a reasonable percentage of all units shall approach the maximum.

Note: When units which are either concave or convex are laid upon a plane surface, the apparent variation is greater than the actual variation from the plane of the unit.

SECOND QUALITY OR B-GRADE

Units imperfect mechanically, and/or slightly chipped and with shade variation, and with glaze or coating defects and/or with size variations exceeding the maximum tolerances permitted for First Quality or A-Grade.

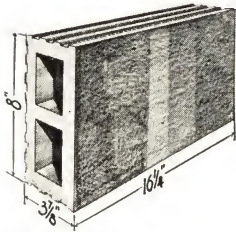
THIRD QUALITY OR C-GRADE

Merchantable units having pronounced mechanical or glaze imperfections and/or noticeably chipped and with substantial shade variation and with no limit as to size variation and distortion.

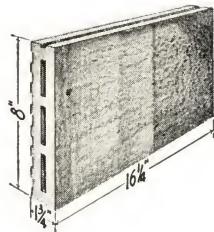
FOURTH QUALITY OR D-GRADE

Units which will not meet the specifications of the above grades, and which are sold for uses similar to those of common brick.

STRETCHER GROUP

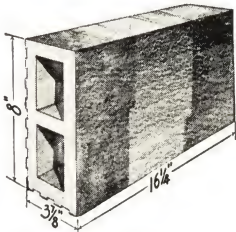


W Stretcher
W1 Same, Half

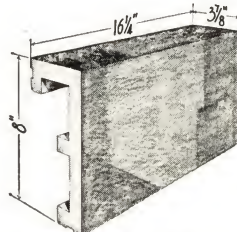


WA Soap Stretcher
W1A Same, Half

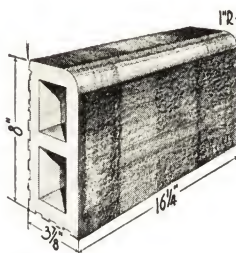
GROUP II SHAPES



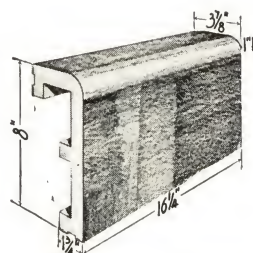
W10 Square Sill
W11 Same, Half



W10B Soap, Square Sill,
4" Reveal
W11B Same, Half
W10A Soap, Square Sill,
2" Reveal
W11A Same, Half

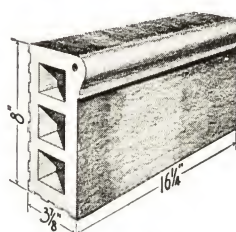


W20 Bullnose Sill
W21 Same, Half

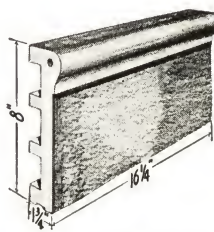


W20B Soap, Bn. Sill, 4" Rev.
W21B Same, Half
W20A Soap, Bn. Sill, 2" Rev.
W21A Same, Half

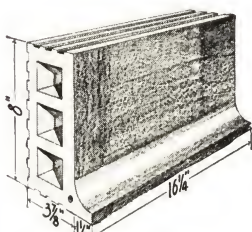
The above SILL SHAPES are popular for cap and coping.



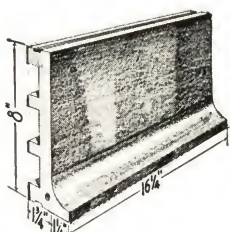
W40 Cap Stretcher
W41 Same, Half



W40A Soap, Cap Stretcher
W41A Same, Half

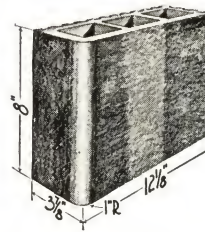


W50 Cove Stretcher
W51 Same, Half

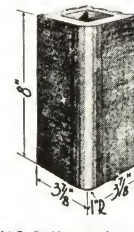


W50A Soap, Cove
Stretcher
W51A Same, Half

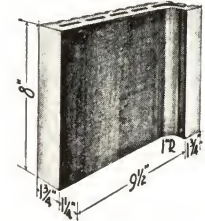
GROUP I SHAPES



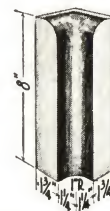
WM4 Bullnose Jamb
WM2 Quoin (Square)
Jamb



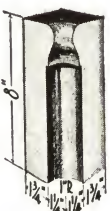
W4Q Bullnose Jamb,
4" Long
W2Q Quoin (Sq.) Jamb,
4" Long



W8 Coved Internal Corner



W28H Soap, Bullnose Sill
Internal Coved
Corner

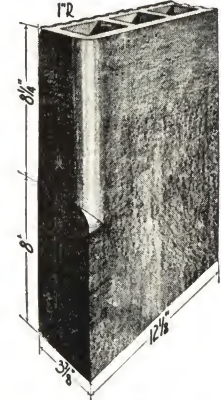


W48H Cap, Internal Coved
Corner

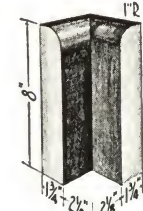


W58H Cove, Internal
Coved Corner

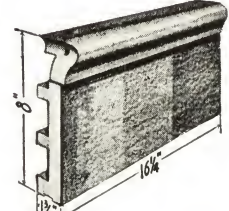
GROUP IV SHAPES



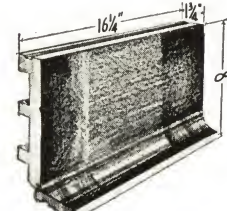
WM34R Bullnose Jamb
Miter, Right
(Used with Slope Sills)



W27H Soap, Bullnose Sill,
Internal Square
Corner



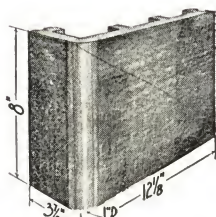
W47R Cap, Coped, Right



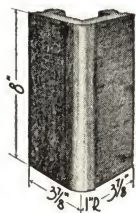
W57R Cove, Coped, Right
W57HR Same, Half

An extra charge is made for cutting lengths or heights other than those shown or listed.
An electrically driven saw should be used for all cutting on the job.

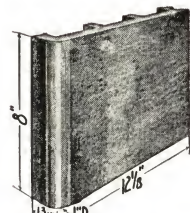
SERIES "W" 8" x 16 1/4" FACE • • SIX and one-half BRICK EQUIVALENT UNITS



WM4B Soap, Bullnose Jamb,
4" Return
WM2B Soap, Quoin (Sq.)
Jamb, 4" Return



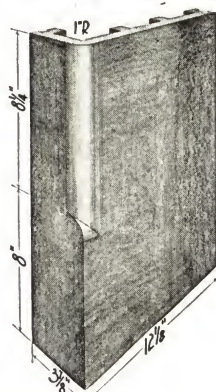
W4BQ Soap, Bullnose Jamb,
4" Return, 4" Long
W2BQ Soap, Quoin (Sq.) Jamb,
4" Return, 4" Long



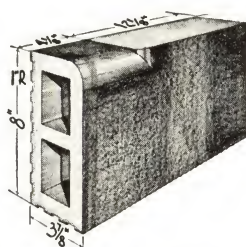
WM4A Soap, Bullnose
Jamb, 2" Return
WM2A Soap, Quoin (Sq.)
Jamb, 2" Return



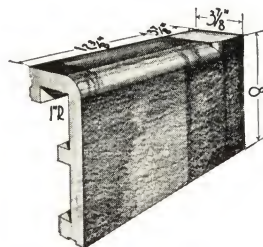
W4AQ Soap, Bullnose Jamb,
2" Return, 4" Long
W2AQ Soap, Quoin (Sq.) Jamb
2" Return, 4" Long



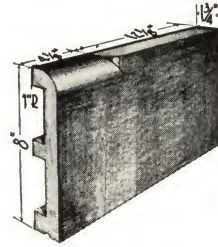
WM34BR Soap, Bn. Jamb
Miter, Right,
4" Ret.
WM34AR Same, 2" Ret.



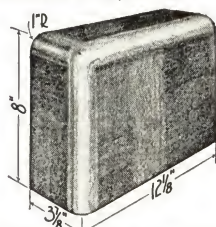
W31TR Bullnose Sill Miter,
Right, 12" Jamb
W31QR Same, 4" Jamb



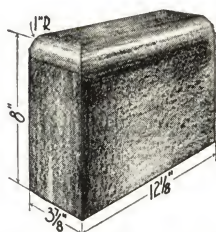
W31QBR Soap, Bullnose
Sill Miter, Right
4" Jamb, 4" Rev.
W31TBR Same, 12" Jamb



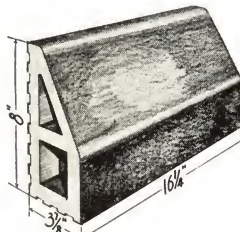
W31TAR Soap, Bullnose
Sill Miter, Right,
12" Jamb, 4" Rev.
W31QAR Same, 4" Jamb



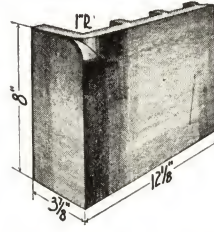
WM24R Bullnose Sill, Bullnose
Corner, Right
WM24AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.
W24HR Bullnose Sill, Bn. Corner,
Right, 8" Long
W24AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



WM22R Bullnose Sill, Square
Corner, Right
WM22AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.
W22HR Bullnose Sill, Square
Corner, Right, 8" Long
W22AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.

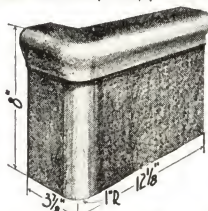


W260 Slope, Sill
W261 Same, Half

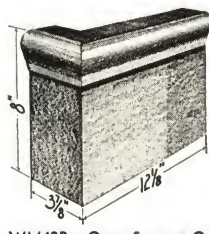


WM30BR Soap, Bullnose
Miter, Right, 4"
Return
WM30AR Same, 2" Return

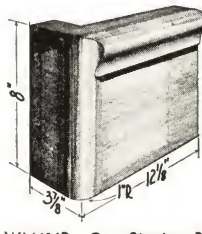
SILL SHAPES, shown above, are popular also as Cap and Coping Shapes



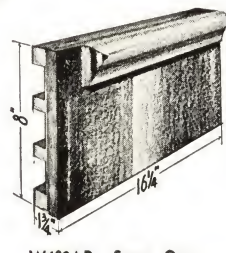
WM44R Cap, Bullnose Corner, Rt.
WM44AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.
W44HR Cap, Bullnose Corner,
Right, 8" Long
W44AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



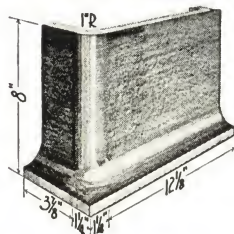
WM42R Cap, Square Corner, Rt.
WM42AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.
W42HR Cap, Square Corner,
Right, 8" Long
W42AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



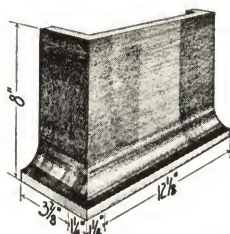
WM404R Cap Starter, Bullnose Rt.
WM404AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.
W404HR Cap Starter, Bullnose Rt.,
8" Long
W404AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



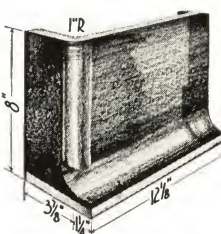
W402AR Soap, Cap
Starter Quoin
(Square), Right
W402AHR Same, Half



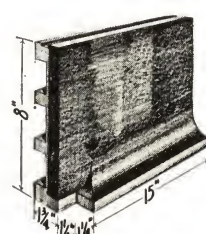
WM54R Cove, Bullnose, Right
WM54AR Same, Soap, 2" Return
W54HR Cove, Bullnose Right,
8" Long
W54AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



WM52R Cove, Square Corner, Rt.
WM52AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.
W52HR Cove, Square Corner,
Right, 8" Long
W52AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



WM504R Cove Starter, Bullnose, Rt.
WM504AR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.
W504HR Cove Starter, Bullnose,
Right, 8" Long
W504AHR Same, Soap, 2" Ret.



W502AR Soap, Cove Starter,
Square Right
W502AHR Same, Half

Nominal dimensions are usually given for returns, lengths, etc.; 2" is actually 1 3/4", 4" is actually 3 3/8" and 6" is actually 5 3/8". For complete explanatory notes, see page 23.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR GLAZED BRICK AND TILE

1. DESCRIPTION Structural Glazed Ware for the walls of (Schedule of rooms) shall be First Quality (Salt Glazed) or (Ceramic Glazed) Structural Glazed units made on a fire clay body. The field units shall be (State color and Shade No.) with units for (Cove Course, Cap Course, Trim, Borders, Panels, Etc.) and shall conform to the samples submitted and approved for this operation. The plans show the general scheme of decorative treatment and indicate where the colors are to be used.

2. SIZES AND SHAPES Units shall be (State Face Dimensions) in face size and $1\frac{3}{4}"$, $3\frac{7}{8}"$, $5\frac{7}{8}"$ or 8" in thickness as shown on the plan. All necessary shapes shall be furnished as required. In general, all external corners, sills, jambs and lintels shall be bullnosed. At the floor there shall be a base (with or without cove) in shade (contrasting to or the same as) the shade used in the field. (If a cap course is desired, state type and shade). (If header or bonding courses are to be used, so state). All two face walls or partitions shall be built of two single face units bonded.

3. QUALITY All units shall be of the highest structural and mechanical quality with shading consistent with manufacturing processes and samples approved. All units shall be reasonably straight and true with finished faces free from chips, crazes, blisters, crawling and other imperfections noticeable at a distance of 5 feet. All units shall conform to Standard Grading Rules of Glazed Brick and Tile Institute on page 23.

4. FINISH All surfaces that will be exposed when the units are laid in the wall, shall be finished with a uniform glaze which shall cover all exposed surfaces thoroughly.

4a. The glaze of a ceramic unit shall be:

- (a) Matt—(non-reflecting)
- (b) Satin
- (c) Glossy—(Lustrous—image reflecting)

4b. The glaze of ceramic glazed units or the finish of a clay coated unit shall be applied prior to final burning and shall be made permanent and vitreous by burning.

4c. The glaze of salt glazed units shall be produced by introducing salt into the fire during the burning process.

4d. Salt glazed products shall not be used where ceramic glazed is specified.

4e. Clay coated shall not be used where ceramic glazed is specified.

4f. Facing Tile shall not be used where glazed or coated products are specified.

5. CORING All units may be either solid or cored up to 45% of the gross sectional area. When specified for use in Post Office workrooms or places where walls are unprotected against continuous heavy impact, units shall not be cored to exceed 25%.

6. TESTS ON CERAMIC GLAZES 6a. Crazing, Spalling,

Peeling and Cracking: A definitely controlled and recorded steam autoclave test shall be made as follows: Three units carefully marked for identification shall be tested. They shall be thoroughly dry and then placed in an autoclave and the steam pressure started and slowly brought up to between 25 and 30 pounds pressure in thirty minutes, the pressure then increased gradually to between 65 and 75 pounds in the next fifteen minutes, then increased gradually to 150 pounds in not less than fifteen minutes. The pressure shall then be held at 150 pounds, plus or minus 5 pounds, for a period of one hour. The pressure shall then be released by a gradual opening of the autoclave to allow a gradual cooling over a period of not less than thirty minutes, to room or handling temperature. The brick shall then be removed and examined. Ink shall then be applied to the finish and allowed to stand for five minutes, the surface washed with a wet cloth and running water and any development of crazing, spalling, peeling or cracking may be cause for rejection.

6b. Imperviousness: Liquid ink or Methylene blue shall be applied liberally to the finish, and allowed to stand for five minutes. The surface shall then be washed with a wet cloth and running water, and examined. If any trace of the ink or Methylene blue shall remain, it may be cause for rejection, except with a matt, stippled or mottled finish, a slight discoloration in depressions will not be cause for rejection.

6c. Opacity of Finish: If opacity of the finish of the glazed face is required it may be tested by applying ink or Methylene blue to the body of the burned product close to the finished surface. It may be grounds for rejection if, after five minutes, there is any visible indication of penetration of the coating by the liquid when viewed through the glazed surface.

6d. Acid Resistance: A portion of the finished surface of one or more units shall be submerged in a 10% solution of hydrochloric acid for three hours, cleaned and examined. The color and/or luster of the finish shall not be altered by this treatment.

7. SALT GLAZES Salt glazes shall have a smooth, lustrous, light reflecting surface, resistant to the acid test for Ceramic Glazes and resistant to pencil and crayon marks.

8. CLAY COATED This shall have a dull non-reflecting coating which will resist ink stains.

9. FACING TILE This shall be a "face brick" finish devoid of coating and subject to the same size and structural tolerance as glazed ware.

10. ABSORPTION OF BODY When the units are intended for use where exposed to frost action, the absorption of the body of the unit by 24-hour submersion in cold water shall not exceed 14 per cent, and in addition the units shall conform to at least one of the following requirements for absorption:

The absorption by 24-hour submersion in cold water shall not exceed 7 per cent.

The ratio of the absorption by 24-hour submersion in water to the absorption by 5-hour submersion in boiling water shall not exceed 0.80.

11. PACKAGING All A-Grade Ceramic Glazed, Salt Glazed and Clay Coated units shall be shipped in cartons or trays.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GLAZED BRICK AND TILE AND FACING TILE

Ceramic Glazes:

Ceramic glazes are compounded of chemicals, thoroughly ground together and sprayed on a previously formed fire clay body. The sprayed unit is then burned at a temperature over 2000° F. which fuses the glaze to the body in such fashion that it is impossible to separate the two, as their co-efficients of expansion are identical and hence the glaze becomes an integral part of the body. The glazes are produced in various colors to give light reflection or light absorption. They are non-absorbent, are resistant to all acids (except Hydrofluoric); and will resist exterior weather conditions in the most severe climates.

Salt Glaze:

Salt glaze is applied to a fire clay body as a vapor while the units are at a temperature over 2000° F. The resultant glaze, being transparent, presents the color of the fire clay body — gray, cream, or buff. Salt Glaze (sodium iron silicate) is smooth, lustrous (image reflecting) resists pencil or chalk markings, and is one of the oldest known forms of glazing. Salt Glazed ware produced centuries ago is still in an excellent state of preservation and without doubt it is the most economical form of sanitary wall construction. To obtain the highest degree of sanitation, the smooth and lustrous finish as manufactured by members of Glazed Brick and Tile Institute should be insisted upon.

Clay Coated:

Clay coated is a high grade smooth unit manufactured from fire clay. Its vitreous surface is non-absorbent and is available in a variety of colors.

Facing Tile:

The term "Facing Tile" is used to designate unglazed units of fire clay in 5"x8", 5"x12" Face and larger sizes manufactured by members of the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute. These units are furnished in all the various shapes illustrated on pages 18 to 22 inclusive, and are manufactured with smooth faces in pleasing buff and gray shades. The Standard Grading Rules, page 23, apply also to Facing Tile, except that references to glaze and coating are omitted.

Facing Tile as manufactured by members of the Institute, is a quality product, and gives less absorption and more sanitation than most other units other than the Glazed or Coated products manufactured by the members of the Institute. Facing Tile used as a load-bearing material, compares favorably with the cost of plastered walls and never needs replacing or repainting. Facing Tile, like glazed ware, should be shipped in trays or cartons.

CLEANING METHODS

The use of acid is unnecessary to clean any glazed product conforming with the specifications of the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute. Although acid will not harm the glaze of the unit, it may damage the mortar joint. The wall should be kept clean of excess mortar as the work progresses by merely removing with a cloth.

Following completion, it should be scrubbed with a bristle brush and strong soap and water. Abrasives should never be used.



PURPOSE OF THE GLAZED BRICK AND TILE INSTITUTE

The Glazed Brick and Tile Institute was formed and is maintained by the responsible and progressive manufacturers of glazed brick and tile for the purpose of progress, coordination and simplification. Its aim is constant improvement in the material produced, and to make always available to the architectural profession and the building industry, a product representing the last word in quality and beauty.

It presents a codification of the highest standards of quality, and in simplification it strives to coordinate the physical dimensions of all units. Thus the architect is definitely assured of quality and ease in use, since he is able to design and specify from a single set of specifications with full knowledge that regardless of material used, when furnished by a member of the Glazed Brick and Tile Institute, the shapes and sizes furnished will be identical, and quality will meet the rigid Institute requirements.

MEMBER COMPANIES

Arketex Ceramic Corporation

National Fireproofing Corporation

Cambria Clay Products Company

The Claycraft Company

Continental Clay Products Company

Hanley Company

Hydraulic Press Brick Company

The Mapleton Clay Products Company

The Stark Brick Company

GLAZED BRICK AND TILE INSTITUTE

Affiliated with

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE

1427 EYE ST., N.W.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.